FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR DELEGATE COMMENTS ON WEST'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS AT MBFR TALKS

LD132140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The 16th round of the negotiations in Vienna on a mutual reduction of forces and arms in Central Europe has ended without any progress being made owing to the negative attitude of the NATO states. With their proposals of 8 June this year the socialist states had again created a basis for the elaboration of a first agreement that could consolidate peace and security in Europe, stated the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, at a final press conference on Wednesday in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

The socialist countries' proposals provided for equal, effective disarmament contributions by all directly participating states, which would guarantee parity of forces of the two military groupings in the area of reduction, with a considerable lowering of present levels. There has still been no response to the proposals of the socialist participants nor any sign that the West will react constructively.

"This attitude of the participating Western states," underlined Ambassador Oeser, "can only be explained by the NATO states' desire to continue to keep their hands free for the simultaneous build-up of their forces in central Europe and the planned further introduction of new weapons systems. This is why they are delaying the signing of an agreement that opposes these intentions. A clear expression of this is provided by the consultations and decisions of the recent NATO Council meeting in Brussels which heat up the arms race and do not take up the realistic proposals of the socialist states." To justify the stepped-up arms race the NATO states spread the lie about the "threat from the East," said the GDR representative, and added: "The evasion by the Western participating states of a comprhensive and constructive answer to the proposals of the socialist states of 8 June of this year and their over-hasty negative reaction to the initiative of 30 November contradict the statements of the leading Western statemen that they are prepared to make a contribution to the deepening of detente in the military field.

Nonbinding and meaningless assurances, such as were made by the West European participants at the end of the 16th round with regard to one aspect of reducing their ground forces' personnel, are no substitute for this, stressed the GDR delegation leader. They can only be interpreted as a screen for these states' refusal to lay down the specific extent of their contributions toward reduction. Finally, Ambassador Oeser stated that the socialist states' proposals of 8 June and 30 November of this year remain on the negotiating table. If the Western participants are seriously aiming for an agreement then they will finally have to react realistically and constructively and be accommodating in their turn.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS NATO-WARSAW PACT ARMS STRUGGLE

LD141102Y Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 14 Dec, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that on behalf of the "equilibrium of forces," the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are constantly taking measures to increase their arsenal of weapons, to have superiority and on this basis, to exert pressure and blackmail on the other peoples and countries and contend with one another for expansion and hegemony.

This was clearly seen at the recent meetings of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, stresses the newspaper, commenting on the reports according to which they at the Brussels meeting thought of a statement "on the SALT-3 draft treaty in which the allied countries and China" would participate. The newspaper writes that the idea that China too should participate is not at all accidental. It is common knowledge that the Chinese leadership is linked through dangerous alliance and agreements with the U.S.A. and its imperialist allies. That it openly calls itself the "NATO of the East" in the context of the dreams to become a super-power. This explains also the zealous support the Chinese social-imperialists have rendered and continue to render to U.S. imperialism and the NATO.

Further on ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes:

The activity of the last few years of the two super-powers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and the other imperialist powers as well as the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty military blocs, is another clear testimony to the aggressive and enslaving nature of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and the two aggressive blocs they manipulate respectively.

Today the situations are such that require from the peoples to enhance the vigilance more than ever in order not to be caught unawares and resolutely oppose the warmongering plans of the two superpowers and the other imperialist powers.

In his speech with his electors on the 8th of November, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized among others: "It is the peoples who pay the price of these expansionist ambitions of a handful of capitalists--be they American, Soviet, German, Japanese, or Chinese--with their own blood. The plans for war cannot be foiled if the peoples do not make life impossible for the imperialists and the capital, if they do not rise in revolution and do not fight fascism and all inciters to war."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOXHA LEADS DELEGATION TO GREECE

AU122356Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha left today for Greece. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Hushi, Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and others. The delegation was also seen off by Evstathios Nicopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD151058Y Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, December 15 (ATA)--The protocol on trade exchange for 1979 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Hellenic Republic was signed in Athens, on December 14, 1978.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the protocol was signed by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on behalf of the Government of the Hellenic Republic by the Minister of Trade Yeoryics Panayiotopoulos.

Attending the ceremony of the signing of the protocol from the Greek party were the Vice-Minister of Trade Idannis Dhimoroulos as well as other top officials from the Trade Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attending was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Hellenic Republic Lik Seiti, the members of the Albanian trade delegation, as well as other functionaries of the Albanian Embassy to Athens.

On December 14, 1978 the Minister of Foreign Trade of the PSR of Albania Nedin Hoxha was received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic Yeoryics Rallis. Present at this reception from the Greek party were the General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Icannis Xunis and the Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dhimitrios Franceskaois. Present at the reception was the Albanian Ambassador in Athens Lik Seiti.

On December 14, 1978, the Minister of Foreign Trade of the PSR of Albania Nedin Hoxha had a meeting with the Vice-Prime Minister of Greece Konstandinos Papakonstandinou.

Present at the meeting were the Minister of Trade Yeoryios Panayictopoulos as well as the Ambassador Extraorindary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Athens Lik Seiti.

The receptions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PERUVIAN CP SECRETARY FERNANDEZ BEGINS VISIT

AU122042Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Antonio Fernandez, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), arrived in our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. He was met at Rinas Airport by Jekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and other comrades.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND--Tirana, December 9, ATA--The respective document on the trade exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Swiss Confederation was signed in Tirana. The document was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Zega and for the Swiss side by the Ambassador Corneglio Sommaruga, of the federal department of trade. Upon its stay in Albania the Swiss trade delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

FRELIMO Representative Speaks

AU140940Y Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--13 Dec]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party of the People's Republic of Mozambique, set forth the theoretical and practical experience of FRELIMO in the struggle against colonialism, for national independence and social progress. He said that profound political, economic and cultural reforms were currently carried out in his country under the leadership of FRELIMO, a party armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The analysis of our own historical experience, he said, the studies of the revolutionary experience of the peoples now building up socialism and communism, armed us with a correct political outlook, demonstrated for us the practical vitality of scientific socialism on African soil and exposed the antiscientific theories about socialism. The speaker said that the socialist community meant a secure rear for the states fighting to overthrow imperialist oppression, to do away with misery and economic backwardness, striving to build the material, scientific and technological base of the socialist society.

The FRELIMO representative suggested that the fraternal parties jointly analyse the development of anti-imperialist struggle in Africa and draw up a common strategy for action. In that way, he added, we shall expand mankind's land of liberty--the community of the socialist countries.

Mr Sergio Vieira vehemently condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism seeking to disunite and destabilize African peoples' national liberation movement and to isolate and destroy its progressive wing.

The imperialist forces have waged a malicious ideological diversion campaign, trying to instigate the working people against us and to prepare a broad military alliance in order to isolate the progressive African states and particularly the people's democracies. But socialism's roots in the African continent are growing deeper and stronger, said Mr Vieira.

The FRELIMO representative pointed in conclusion to the significance of Georgi Dimitrov's revolutionary deed. It is from him that we learned how to define the essential task at each stage of the historical process, we learned how to win over to our side all the progressive forces. To pay tribute to Georgi Dimitrov today means to be able, as he was able in his time, to organize the broadest front against imperialism and fascism, for freedom and democracy, for peace and socialism.

Statement of Mongolia's Sosorbaram

AU141812Y Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, MPRP Central Committee secretary, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, spoke first about the attractive force of real socialism, stressing that the world socialist system had nowadays become a decisive factor in the development of mankind.

This is so, he said, because socialism's historic acquisitions mirror the highest ideals of all people in the world, because it is socialism precisely that creates a powerful material base for the revolutionary forces today and conditions for the development of democracy.

"Under modern conditions, the reactionary policy and the hostile activity of China;s Maoist leadership, seeking to thwart detente, further complicate the international situation and to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and the unity of the other revolutionary forces, are in high contrast with the goals of furthering and deepening the world revolutionary process. The greater-state and hegemonic policy made the Peking leaders enter an overt alliance with the world's most reactionary forces--from the U.S. "hawks" down to the Chilean fascists and South African racists--said the speaker.

He said that the Peking leadership, whose hostile policy mainly aimed at the Soviet Union, had for years on end been conducting a greater-state and annexationist policy towards the Mongolian People's Republic, was nowadays aiming its hostile actions and slanderous campaings against Vietnam and Cuba as well. Mr Sandagiyn Sosorbaram described the policy and the actions of Peking as an example of complete break-away from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as a betrayal of the interests of the world revolutionary movement.

Further on he spoke about the friendship between the socialist community countries, regarding it as a new phenomenon in inter-national practice, based on the one-typeness of the socialist system, on the community's common views and aims, on the interests of the community countries. As outstanding features of that friendship Mr Sandagiyn Sosorbaram revealed the full equality, the profound mutual feelings of trust and respect, the all-round support and mutual aid, the class solidarity and international unity in pursuing the common aims.

These principles became first evident in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic. Our party deemed and still deems the development and strengthening of the ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries the touchstone, the firm foundation of its foreign political activity; it has made and still makes every effort for the strengthening of this fraternal alliance, the speaker said.

He spoke extensively about the aid the Soviet Union had rendered and still renders to the Mongolian People's Republic, to her conversion into a flourishing socialist state, making its active contribution to the solution of all the problems of our time.

Address of Peru CP's Prado

AU141820Y Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru, made a deep analysis of the situation in Peru under the conditions of the unprecedented economic and financial crisis of capitalism. He pointed out that especially after 1968 the Communist Party of Peru, in alliance with the other revolutionary forces, has been successfully fighting against the efforts of reaction to halt, limit or turn backwards the revolutionary process.

The speaker underlined the decisive importance of the successful construction of communism and socialism for the progress of the world revolutionary process and stressed that the proper attitude to this process in particular guarantees the success of the different parties in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces. He said that the Communist Party of Peru has considerably expanded its influence among the working people using successfully the new balance of power in the world in favour of peace and socialism.

Mr Prado spoke of the great importance of the economic cooperation with the socialist community countries for curbing the imperialist influence and for the build-up of the class structure, favourable for the revolutionary forces, in the countries under imperialist rule.

The speaker stressed that without the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution, without the defeat of Nazi fascism by the Soviet Union, without the Cuban revolution and the heroic victory of the Vietnamese people against the imperialist aggression, the present successes of the peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence, against neocolonialism and racism would have been impossible.

The moral of all this is that in our epoch it is impossible to make half-revolutions, to become independent of imperialism [while] keeping the country within the capitalist system's framework. There is no other class or party which could replace the working class and its communist party as leaders of the revolutionary process, underlined Mr Jorge del Prade. He also noted that no revolution will win without unity of all revolutionary forces, without applying the theory of Marx and Lenin, without the support of real socialism, the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

That is why the enemy, who also understands this moral, concentrates its attacks now on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, unfolding a systematical campaign for slandering real socialism, for slandering the communist parties who stand on correct positions and even does not shy from desecration of the memory of the national heroes, who laid the foundations of the struggle for socialism and communism. Imperialism unites now with Maoism and Trotskyism, stressed Mr Prado. The majority of the Peruvian people, stressed he, learned from their own experience who are their real enemies and who are their true friends. They do not yield to such campaigns but inextricably bound their struggle for national liberation with the creative ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with the example of real socialism set up by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

Speech by South African CP's Seme

AU141826Y Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Wisizue Seme, Politburo member and secretary of the South African Communist Party Central Committee, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The revolutionary process in Africa is characteristic first of all with the deepening of the social content of the national liberation movements, said Mr Wisizue Seme, representative of the Communist Party of South Africa. This fact was mirrored eloquently in the revolutionary development of such socialist-oriented countries like Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia. The representative of the Communist Party of South Africa pointed out that still more parties and organizations in Africa are embarking the Marxist-Leninist ideology, which will influence the course of events.

The time when colonial masters were able to isolate the peoples and the whole continent of Africa from the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries had passed for good. The intensifying political and armed struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the racist South African Republic brings closer the day of the complete defeat of racism and colonialism in Africa. However, imperialism, the transnational corporations and the CIA use every means to stop the revolutionary reforms in Africa. The NATO forces now feverishly seek to create an African political and military bloc of their puppets. The aggressive plans of imperialism can be stopped only by the united actions of the people's masses in Africa, in close cooperation with the socialist community, the working class and peace-loving forces in the developed capitalist countries, said Mr Seme.

It is necessary for each party to find the most suitable forms of struggle in compliance with the specific conditions for each country, he pointed out, but diversity of forms in the transition to socialism does not revoke the general laws and regularities of the socialist construction. We must learn from the revolutionary experience and the errors of our predecessors. The growing power and influence of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the shield behind which the peoples of Africa will be able to realize their striving for a better and more useful life, said the speaker.

The representative of the Communist Party of South Africa dwelled in particular on two problems which are of special topicality for Africa--the national problem and the proletarian internationalism. He pointed out that imperialists and local reactionaries, in collusion with Maoists, are trying to sow national and ethnic dissent among the African peoples and to awake appetites for territorial expansion. On the question of proletarian internationalism, which is the cornerstone of Marxism-Leninism, Mr Seme said that a lot of capitalizations [as received] have been made of late on the validity of this principle.

The inflow of wider social forces into the world revolutionary process does not invalidate the theory and practice of proletarian internationalism. On the contrary, it enriches its content and scope, said Mr Seme. The declarations and demonstrations of solidarity, important as they may be, would have failed by themselves alone to enable the peoples of Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia to defeat the imperialist aggression without the direct help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. On their part the other revolutionary forces in the world hold the high responsibility to fight with every effort against the ideology and policy of anti-Sovietism. Succumbing to the anti-Sovietism means succumbing to anticommunism and becomes a great obstacle for the further development and growth of the world revolutionary process, said the representative of the Communist Party of South Africa.

Remarks of Greek CP's Florakis

AU141536Y Sofia BTA in English 1506 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, made on 14 December at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--We think that the present theoretical conference will arm the communist and the workers' parties with efficient means to withstand successfully the acute ideological attacks of imperialism, underlined the secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, Mr Harilaos Florakis.

He stressed that the question of real socialism and its world impact is one of the cardinal issues of the great ideological struggle of our time. The world communist movement is the basic component of the revolutionary process, the most powerful revolutionary force of our time.

The Greek Communist Party, which celebrated recently its 60th anniversary, has been always solidary with the socialist community countries and their major force--the Soviet Union, said Mr Florakis. It wages a relentless struggle against any kind of anti-Sovietism and antisocialism, tries to popularize among the broadest masses the truth about real socialism, to propagate its achievements in all spheres of life.

He pointed out that the whole development after the Great October Socialist Revolution has shown that there is no such national or socio-liberating struggle of the working people, which will not use in one or another degree the support of the socialist countries, which follow Lenin's international politics. The Greek people, the progressive forces in our country, said the speaker, have felt this support during their whole long path of struggle. With its unfailing international position the Greek Communist Party constantly raises its prestige in the consciousness of the Greek people as a consistent patriotic force and a significant factor for progress in the solving of the national problems of that country. Similar is the picture of international development which showed that between the realization of the targets of the international workers' and anti-imperialist movement and the support rendered to this movement by the countries of real socialism there exists a close unity.

Further on Mr Karilaos Florakis stated: "The Greek Communist Party denounces the theory of socialist models, the theory that the so-called Eastern or the Soviet model were allegedly inappropriate. To this theory we oppose the well-known and life-proven Leninist stand that the socialist revolution and socialist buildup are guided by the same basic regularities all over."

The entire theoretical heritage left by the great founders of scientific socialism Marx and Engels, its further enrichment by the great Lenin in the real conditions of his epoch, the first practical steps of socialist construction and the successful buildup of real socialism, are permeated with the profound humanism of our system. This fact is not denied even by some bourgeois investigators, Mr Florakis pointed out.

He also stressed: "We think that applying the principle of the sovereignty of the fraternal parties must always be in accordance with the unity of the international communist movement, while the practicing of criticism between them we consider as an element of the regular development of the world revolutionary process, as a right and obligation of each party. But the use of this right should be done in an atmosphere of real friendship and respecting each party's sovereignty, in order to promote the consolidation of our unity." Mr Florakis strongly condemned the policy of the Chinese leadership, assessing it as pro-imperialist, pro-NATO, anti-Soviet and militarist.

Address by Finland CP's Kauppila

AU141833Y Sofia BTA in English 1517 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Erkki Kauppila, Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The balance of power in the world has changed lastingly and irreversibly in favour of peace and socialism.

Imperialism has forever lost the historical initiative, declared Mr Erkki Kauppila, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party.

The example of the socialist countries, he went on, convincingly speaks in favour of the revolutionary socialist reorganization of society. The establishment of socialist production relations leads to the accelerated growth of public production, whereas the capitalist method of production means stagnation in whole economic branches, unemployment of thousands and millions of people and lace of prospects for the future of huge masses of young people.

Dwelling on the economic state of his country, the speaker emphasized the stabilizing effect of its economic links with the Soviet Union, Finland's biggest trading partner. As a positive fact he indicated also the fact that Finland is at present ruled by a government coalition, set up on the basis of cooperation between the forces of the political centre and the left-wing forces with the participation of the communist party. It is on these forces that Finland's peaceloving foreign and democratic home policy rest.

Mr Kauppila pointed out that one of the chief objectives of reactionary bourgeoisie is to discredit the experience of the capitalist countries through slander campaigns, a first rate role in which play its information and ideological centers. They all the time fan isolated failures of the socialist states, trying to divert the attention of the working people from the vices of capitalism and in particular from the blind alley into which capitalism has pushed youth.

The questions of the road to socialism despite the efforts of some bourgeois figures to reduce its forces of attraction are subjected to a lively debate in Finland.

The countries of the socialist community, the representative of the Finnish Communist Party declared, exercise their strongest influence on the peoples in the world of capital by their consistent struggle for peace and security. It is with the unswerving peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist states that all peoples connect their hopes for a lasting peace.

Further on he laid stress on the historic significance of the Helsinki accords while expressing the disappointment of the Finnish public that the headway in the field of security, envisaged in these decisions, has not been achieved. Mr Kauppila also voiced the serious alarm of the Finnish public circles about the actions of American imperialism and its allies.

The speaker noted that the Finnish people feel great satisfaction with the policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community which, without yielding to provocations, pursue an unswervingly consistent struggle for lasting peace and disarmament. These purposes were reaffirmed in the documents of the meeting held in Moscow recently of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

In conclusion Mr Kauppila underlined the need for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, of all progressive and democratic forces in the name of peace and security, of social progress and socialism.

Remarks of Sri Lanka CP's Subasinghe

AU141552Y Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by D. Subasinghe, member of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--14 December]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The member of the CC of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, Mr Subasinghe, stated that the subject of the conference was a central question in determining the general line of the international communist movement and the line of the fraternal parties at each stage of the revolutionary process. He spoke of the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened up a new age in the history of mankind, by turning socialism into a world system and into a crucial factor for world development. The international communist movement marked considerable successes. The experience of the revolutionary struggles of the last six decades has testified to this more than once.

Mr Subasinghe laid stress in his statement on the progressively changing balance of power in the world in favour of socialism and communism, of the national liberation movements, of peace and democracy. He pointed out that the deepening general crisis of capitalism, the growing instability is the basic feature of the world capitalist system today. This is due above all to the growing might of the world communist movement and mainly of the socialist community, to the increasing of its international impact, to the deeds of the CPSU and to the cooperation among the socialist countries based on socialist internationalism. Of specific importance also is the struggle of the working class in the imperialist countries, the successes of the anti-imperialist and patriotic forces in the newly-liberated countries, as well as the internal contradictions of monopolistic capitalism.

Mr Subasinghe spoke of the fresh attacks of imperialism against the world socialist community, against the working class in the respective imperialist countries and the anti-imperialist movements in the newly-liberated countries. He condemned the slanderous campaign against the USSR and the other socialist countries as an attempt at unleashing a new cold war. It is very important today, the speaker emphasized, that we become aware of the grave danger of strengthening the ties between imperialism and the Peking leadership, their actions against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Peking leadership which has turned aside from Marxism-Leninism continues to disunite the workers' movement and revealed its real face--anti-Sovietism and Greater-Han chauvinism. In its anti-Soviet fever it became the partner of imperialism and built a front against the USSR and the world revolutionary forces. Maoist actions today are aimed at the forces of peace and democracy, national liberation, socialism, and they seriously increase the threat of a new war.

Long is the list of the crimes of the Peking leadership in the last two decades, Mr Subasinghe said. During that time the Maoists continued to work with our chief enemy--the U.S. imperialism, to fabricate slanders against the USSR. They are trying to isolate the anti-imperialist forces in the other countries from their most reliable ally--the USSR, and to reach a hegemony for themselves. The new Chinese leaders have deviated strongly to the right in their foreign policy and foreign economic relations and initiated a cooperation with imperialism in the military sphere, with the aggressive military blocs such as NATO. This is the most dangerous event of recent years, which reached its peak in proclaiming the USSR as the main enemy.

In conclusion the speaker stated that today, regardless of the complicated situation in the world, the main task the fraternal parties of the socialist countries are facing is the successful building up of developed socialism and communism. He said that the Marxist-Leninists in the other countries have never considered this task as an internal problem of the socialist countries alone and have always interpreted it as a supreme international duty.

Philippines CP's Lava Speaks

AU141852Y Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Jose Lava, Philippines Communist Party Central Committee member, at Sofia theoretical conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The apologists of imperialism, helped by the Greater-Han chauvinism and hegemonism of the Peking leaders, are stepping up their anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign in our region of the world, declared Mr Jose Lava, member of the CC of the Communist Party of the Philippines and representative of his party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly. He pointed out that of late this campaign has assumed a still more malicious character owing to the active support China gives to Kampuchea in its aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as the actual Chinese invasion in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is the chief obstacle on the road of the Chinese leaders to the expansion of its influence and hegemony in South-East Asia. This is an important step in the Chinese strategy for the establishment of world domination. Having failed in its successive attempts at alienating the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from the Soviet Union, the Peking leadership now fans a slander campaign which is aimed at discrediting the [words indistinct] and their leaders.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community, directed to the consolidation of peaceful co-existence, international detente, the discontinuation of the arms race, to disarmament and mutually advantageous cooperation is a principled implementation and continuation of Lenin's peace policy. In Asia this policy is realized through the establishment of friendly and mutual-advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and all the other countries irrespective of their social systems. It is realized also through concrete proposals for setting up a collective system of peace, security and cooperation among the Asian countries with the participation of China and the Soviet Union. The speaker declared that in South-East Asia this policy coincides with the aspirations of the peoples of ASEAN for peace, independence and social progress. The realization of this policy supposes the withdrawal of the American bases and regional economic cooperation with the aid of the socialist community directed to the reduction and abolition of the domination of the American and Japanese monopolies.

American imperialism helps the Peking leaders to modernize the Chinese economy with the help of the foreign concerns, counting in exchange on using China against the Soviet Union, against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, against the patriotic national liberation movements and the future anti-imperialist governments. This expanding and cynical cooperation between world imperialism, headed by the USA, and Chinese hegemonism, calls for the intensification of the vigilance of the peoples of South-East Asia and their revolutionary allies in the world.

The Communist Party of the Philippines is confident that under the influence of the growing strength and cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of action of the three flows in the world revolutionary process are created conditions which will help the peoples in South-East Asia to fight, live and work in peace, to proceed along their independent road of development. In the Philippines it successfuly pursues a policy of critical cooperation with the bourgeois-reformist government. At present the Philippine Government conducts a policy of friendship and peaceful co-existence with all the states, the socialist included. The all-round trend is directed to the weakening of the dependence on imperialism. This is due to the national-liberation movement headed by the party, to the impact of real socialism and its attractive example, to the application of the principles of detente, Mr Lava said.

Statement by Spanish CP'S Iribar

AU141900Y Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Daniel Iribar, director of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Central School and member of the Central Committee Commission on Ideological Education of the Cadres, at Sofia international conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Pointing out that his statement here, at the international conference in Sofia, is the first statement of a Spanish communist outside the country since the approval of the new constitution on December 6 of this year, the director of the Central Party School of the Spanish Communist Party and member of the Commission of the CC on the Ideological Education of the Cadres, Mr Daniel Iribar, set forth the stand of the Spanish communists on this historic document.

The constitution, he said, buried the hateful Francoist laws deep into the ground. The expected consolidation of democracy in the country will bury the last remainders of fascism in Europe. After the fall of the Greek and Portuguese dictatorships, the fall of Franco's regime deprives all the criminal attempts at restoring the black international of its most reliable reserve.

Mr Iribar pointed out that the approval of the constitution does not conclude the period of the transition from dictatorship to democracy. The political forces with different social basis and with contradictory interests should continue to cooperate with each other until the completion of the democratic task. This cooperation, the speaker emphasized, does not put an end to class antagonism. What is more, it is precisely in this inner co-operation that the class struggle finds its highest expression.

We now experience the deepest crisis the capitalist system has ever known. The general, global character of this crisis opens up the possibility of overcoming capitalism and of a transition to socialism although this cannot happen at once. One such possibility demands of us, the communist parties, to make a concrete study of the roads by which the social change may be achieved. Is the road not the successful struggle of the socialist countries to impose peaceful co-existence and detente? Does not this struggle make us, the remaining communists, be with them and fight so as to seek our own roads by which the developed countries may arrive at socialism?

The existence of the socialist countries, Mr Iribar emphasized, has changed the laws of development. We should put our revolutionary practice in compliance with these changes. We, Spanish communists, firmly believe in the revolution in Western Europe and in the other developed countries.

We reply in the affirmative to the question whether socialism has a suitable terrain in our countries.

Mr Iribar dealt with the ties of the Spanish Communist Party with the communist and workers' parties in the world. Our party, he said, will continue to strive to improve its relations with the CPSU. We should like to work for the normalization of relations with the Chinese Communist Party.

The speaker resolutely opposed Spain's inclusion in NATO because this would encourage the strengthening of the military blocs in Europe. On the other hand he expressed the stand that his country's entering the European Economic Community was suitable because this, in his view, would provide a possibility to conduct the class struggle, the struggle for socialism, precisely at the level of the Common Market, that in this way a new expression would be given to proletarian internationalism for building up a new Europe.

Speech of Iranian Tudeh's Iskenderi

LD142112Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Report on speech by Iraj Iskenderi, first secretary of the Tudeh People's Party of Iran, made on 14 December at the Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh People's Party of Iran, Mr Iraj Iskenderi, expressed his party's satisfaction with the initiative of convening the present important theoretical conference. He stated that summarizing the experience of the fraternal parties is an extraordinarily important theoretical weapon in the efforts of all progressive forces for peace and social progress, for the development of the world revolutionary process.

Analyzing the hard situation of the Iranian people, exploited in a cruel manner by internal reaction and the foreign monopolies, the speaker dwelt on the broad revolutionary struggle of the popular masses going on in his motherland. Mr Iraj Iskenderi took a strong stand against the utilization of the enormous income from Iranian oil for his country's militarization, when the most elementary needs of the greater part of the masses are not met. He stressed that in the resistance, which has begun with religious processions, still wider strata of the Iranian society are involved and it acquires a still greater social backing.

Mr Iraj Iskenderi denounced the claims of U.S. imperialism to interfere with the home affairs of other countries. In particular he dwelt on the danger of a U.S. aggression in his country, emphasizing that such an invasion may have hard consequences for peace in that region and in the world. Denouncing the imperialist policy of dictate, the speaker expressed gratitude to the CPSU and to Mr Leonid Brezhnev personally, as well as to the other fraternal parties, which take a decisive stand against the plans for intervention in Iran. Mr Iraj Iskenderi spoke of the right of each people to solve the problems of its development alone, without any foreign interference.

The speaker strongly condemned the visit of Hua Kuo-feng in Iran and the alliance of the Peking backsliders with the most reactionary forces. He said that even the last pro-Maoist groupings in his country have been forced to split from their inspirers after this shameful act.

In conclusion the party leader Iraj Iskenderi stated: "Iran's People's Tudeh Party is solidary with the struggle of the communist and workers' parties which are in the lead of the world revolutionary process."

Address by Ireland CP's O'Riordan

AU141950Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Michael O'Riordan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland, at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland pointed out that internationalism was enriched with the victory of real socialism. Now it has wider forms and a more voluminous contents. Contemporary proof to this are the victories of the national liberation movement, of socialism and internationalism in Africa.

In our times the main form of propaganda against real socialism is the false concern over democracy and human rights in the socialist countries, the speaker said. He spoke of the numerous gross violations of the democratic freedoms and human rights, which are performed by the British ruling circles in Northern Ireland. The Irish communists consider international solidarity not as an abstract concept but as an integral part of their struggle against British imperialism. They are proud of being part and parcel of the international communist and workers' movement and share its achievements, problems and responsibilities. The Communist Party of Ireland extended its support to the solidarity of the socialist countries (?with the) working class in the capitalist countries and with the national liberation forces.

The party thinks that its greatest contribution to the international communist movement will be the setting up of a powerful revolutionary movement in its [words indistinct] bring about the establishment of a socialist Ireland. In fulfillment of this task we are well aware of our responsibilities for the common interests and struggles of the Irish people and the international workers' and anti-imperialist movement. We think that every country which has not yet reached socialism will march [words indistinct] by different roads, but nevertheless there is one socialism only.

Socialism can come only as a result of a socialist revolution at which afterwards, (?in the) transition period from capitalism to socialism, the working class, led by the Marxist-Leninist party, will stand up for and defend the interests of the majority. The scientific and practical validity of proletarian dictatorship has been proven by the experience of the countries in which socialism is a reality, Mr Michael O'Riordan stressed.

The socialist countries are not only the main gain of the international workers' movement, but also a centre of the world revolutionary process. It is in the interest of the workers' movement to resolutely rebuff imperialist propaganda against the socialist countries, as pointed out in the political resolution of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland, as well as a crucial force in the world combat for peace, national independence and socialism in the world socialist system. All over the world it opposes imperialism on all fronts. The great military, political, economic and technical assistance of the socialist countries has made it possible for a number of states to win and defend their national independence, to defeat not only the basic imperialist force, the USA, but also the entire imperialist system. The main part in these acts of solidarity falls on the Soviet Union, the speaker said.

Statement of Indonesian CP's Delegate

AU142005Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by unidentified representative of the Indonesian Communist Party at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The concrete historical experience in the decades since the war has shown that not a single revolutionary movement has achieved decisive success while deviating from the existing real socialism, and still less while opposing it. The peoples who have attained successes despite the presence of serious difficulties and obstacles to the realization of the true revolutionary forces owed these successes to the unity with the socialist countries, to the support of real socialism, declared the representative of the Indonesian Communist Party. The road to the victory of the revolution in all countries, he said, passes through the international unity and consolidation of the union of the world revolutionary forces which leads mankind to complete liberation from all forms of national and social oppression.

In his statement the speaker devoted considerable space to expose the theory and political activity of the Peking leaders and their complete breakaway from the principles of proletarian internationalism. He recalled the lessons of the historical experience of his party which in the first half of the 60's accepted and propagated the Chinese theses that national interests stood over class interests. In compliance with this, the speaker noted, the leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party made some political steps which benefited the bourgeoisie.

He pointed out that the deviation of the leaders of the Communist Party from the true principles of Marxism-Leninism and their adherence to Peking's adventuresome policy made the party impotent to resist the blow of reaction in the country during the tragic events--the "September 30" movement. So, after the correction of these mistakes, the speaker said, the Indonesian communists reorganized the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, declared a struggle against Maoism and all forms of opportunism and strengthened their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal parties.

The representative of the Indonesian Communist Party pointed out that the communists in his country see in proletarian internationalism a solid foundation on which the continuously growing anti-imperialist forces in the world are expanding their struggle. It is precisely for this reason, he emphasized, that proletarian internationalism should not be of a temporary character or be only a means of resisting hostile attacks but should be a constant factor in the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces and should serve the strengthening of the unity of the workers' movement around the Marxist-Leninist vanguard parties.

Remarks of Norway CP's Knutsen

AU142028Y Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Martin Gunnar Knutsen, Norwegian Communist Party chairman, made on 14 December at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr Martin Gunnar Knutsen, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, spoke about the tasks of the party and the role of the world communist movement at present.

He paid special attention to reactionary bourgeois propaganda and the dissident activity of the Peking leadership.

The Communist Party of Norway is a member with equal rights in the family of the fraternal communist parties, he noted. This stimulates us and inspires us with confidence in our struggle.

It is clear to us that the strength of the fraternal parties rests in cooperation and international solidarity. It rests in the fact that we can draw from the enormous experience accumulated by the world communist movement. It is clear to us that in order to move forward we should learn both from the successes and failures of the other parties.

The crowning of our struggle with success, he went on, requires the unity of action of the world communist movement. The socialist countries are the principal force in the struggle for peace and progress. For more than sixty years imperialism has been trying to denigrate and destroy by force real socialism. The striving of Nazi Germany for world domination was the climax of these attempts. The Soviet Union was the power which played the decisive role in halting the invasion and in routing Naxi militarism, at the price of twenty million casualties, indescribable suffering and huge material loss.

After the Second World War, the speaker said, new countries took the road of socialist development. The socialist community today is the principal force in the struggle against imperialism and militarism. Under the leadership of the communist and revolutionary workers' parties, such a force has been built up in these countries as contains imperialism. [sentence as received] Real socialism is the mainstay of all the peoples in the world that are fighting for national and social liberation.

For us, the communists of the capitalist countries, real socialism is becoming an ever more important factor in the struggle for doing away with the domination of the monopolies and the economic crises and for the establishment of people's democratic rule without economic crises and with the building up of socialism as its ultimate goal.

The chairman of the Communist Party of Norway examined the actions of reactionary bourgeois propaganda directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He pointed out that imperialist propaganda has as its objective the splitting of the democratic forces and setting one communist party against another. It is our duty to fight against anti-communism, against anti-Sovietism. This struggle is a prerequisite for cooperation of the progressive forces in every capitalist country. The lies of imperialist propaganda about the socialist countries can and should be refuted because the socialist countries are open for all the honest people who are seeking contacts on the basis of friendship and good will.

Mr Knutsen spoke also about the breakaway activity of the Peking leaders who represent the blackest reaction in the international arena. Their theses about the inevitability of a third world war, he said, their support to fascism in Chile, their friendship with the West German revanchists, their praises for NATO, the blows on the African national liberation movements, their betrayal and the aggression against Vietnam, their attempts at splitting the parties in our movement show with horrible clarity on what positions Mao's heirs stand. They constitute a real danger to world peace.

In conclusion Mr Knutsen spoke about the present political situation in Norway.

Belgian CP's Francis Speaks

AU142131Y Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Robert Francis, representative of the Belgian Communist Party to the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal, made on 14 December at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The deepening of the crisis in the capitalist countries and the obstacles which the imperialist forces keep putting before the process of detente, make still more necessary the cooperation and the united actions of all progressive forces in Europe, Mr Robert Francis, representative of the Belgian Communist Party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly, pointed out.

Speaking of the 1976 Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties, he underscored the necessity resulting from it, on the one hand, for each communist party to make its own decisions independently and lead its struggle on the basis of a given political line which takes into account the specific social, economic and political peculiarities, and, on the other, that all communist and workers' parties develop their cooperation and solidarity, proceeding from the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Mr Francis made an analysis of the conditions under which the communist and workers' parties of the Western European countries wage the struggle for socialism. He gave a number of concrete facts revealing the attempts of Washington and the rightist parties in Western Europe to divert the peoples from the road of democratic changes. The speaker condemned the bourgeois propaganda statement that Africa is a subject of competition between the East and the West. He said that it is absolutely natural that the African peoples turn their eyes on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, since there is a great difference between the aid rendered by them and the one offered by the West.

Further on the representative of the Belgian Communist Party drew the attention to the necessity of intensifying the struggle against the neutron bomb, for disarmament, for solidary trade union actions in this respect, for a further activation of ties with socialist countries.

The speaker stressed that, fanning up anti-Sovietism, the imperialist forces are striving at all cost to convince the workers' movements in the developed capitalist countries, and in particular in Western Europe, so that the previous experience of the socialist countries may not form an example to them. Anti-Sovietism aims at convincing the workers that it is of no use to fight for socialism, that it is not necessary to have communist parties.

Mr Francis said: "We should not be content with the finding only that it is necessary to increase international solidarity. We must take into account the existing problems and to try with united efforts to understand better the close link between the impact of real socialism on the popular masses in the West European countries and the conditions under which the progressive forces, the communist parties, develop their activity within the 'fortress of capitalism'".

He underscored the importance of the forums of representatives of the workers' and the communist parties [words indistinct] world, such as the Sofia meeting, since they enable the free exchange of views and experience, with a view to overcoming certain differences and looking for a unity in the dialogue as a vital necessity of our movement. This is an expression of the deepest respect that we can show to those who 61 years ago performed the October Revolution and to those who continue their cause nowadays.

Address of Luxembourg CP's Hofman

AU142147Y Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Francois Hofman, Luxembourg Communist Party Central Committee member on 14 December at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--No one can deny today that real socialism is exercising a decisive influence on international relations and social development in all the continents, declared Mr Francois Hofman, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. Expressing the position of the communists of Luxembourg, he emphasized that the very existence of real socialism in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is a source of strength for the international communist movement. Real socialism is the principal defender of world peace. It creates the prerequisites for democratic forms of struggle in defence of the interests of the working people in the capitalist world.

Mr Hofman pointed out that thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution completely new prospects have opened up for mankind. With the victory of the working people in many European countries, with the triumph of the Cuban revolution, with the defeat of the imperialist powers in many areas in Asia and Africa the balance of power in the world has changed in favour of socialism. At the same time, thanks to the strength and stability of the socialist community, Europe can mark the most prolonged period of peace in its history. This is the force that prevents a third world war. This is at present grasped by millions of people in the capitalist countries. They see that only socialism ensures the most important human rights.

He further pointed out that the concrete experience in the construction of a socialist society in the different countries shows that despite the variety of roads, all communist parties should adhere to certain general principles and law-governed regularities. The stand of the Communist Party of Luxembourg is that it would be completely wrong to set the existing real socialism against the future roads of development of some or other country. Any road to development, if the goal is really socialism, should contain the prerequisite for a rule by the working people under the leadership of the working [word indistinct], abolition of private ownership on the means of production, for the defence of the revolutionary acquisitions from the encroachments of the class enemy.

The communists of Luxembourg, the speaker went on, consider it their duty to defend the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community from all the attacks of imperialism and Maoism. They are doing this not because of their blind faith but because of the conviction that real socialism indicates the road of coming out of the crisis for the working people of Luxembourg as well.

In conclusion Mr Hofman pointed out that the very existence of the USSR and the other socialist countries exercises a decisive influence on the world revolutionary process. Without the enormous support of the socialist community the peoples oppressed by colonialism would never have (?broken) the chains of slavery and the revolution would not have been victorious in Cuba, the Vietnamese people notwithstanding the [words indistinct] heroism would not have [words indistinct] forces of imperialism, and the revolution in Mozambique would not have won, Mr Hofman emphasized. The continuous change in the balance of [words indistinct] of socialism is impossible without the growing economic and political and military might of the states of the socialist community, he concluded.

Remarks of Costa Rican CP's Delegate

LD142212Y Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--A detailed analysis of the political and economic situation in his country was made by Mr Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy secretary general of the Partido Vanguardia Popular of Costa Rica.

He spoke of the 'united people' coalition of the workers' parties, which for a short period of time has turned into the country's third political force and is now striving to unite in one front the other parties and political groupings of anti-imperialist orientation. The comparative respecting of democratic freedoms in Costa Rica has created conditions for a legal activity of our party, the speaker said. Now it is our purpose to further develop the democratic acquisitions.

He spoke of the efforts which have been made to get over the sectarianism and dogmatism within the Partido Vanguardia Popular and expressed the assurance that on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the party's founding new successes will be achieved in the struggle against the brutal offensive of imperialism, reaction and the monopolies.

According to Mr Eduardo Valverde the specific political conditions in Latin America put forward as the major task to the Marxist-Leninist parties the liberation from the exploitation by the imperialist monopolies, in order to lay the foundations for quick democratic reforms.

He pointed out that in such a small country of peculiar strategic position as Costa Rica, it is necessary to study the revolutionary experience of the popular masses all over the world, to consolidate the international proletarian solidarity and cooperation.

At the present stage of the country's development, the Partido Vanguardia Popular must creatively apply the Leninist teaching. This means that we should expect no good from reaction but at the same time we have to support every bourgeois party which stands against the power of the imperialist monopolies, Mr Valverde emphasized. But after all, he continued, only one class is historically called upon to put an end to exploitation and this is why, learning from the experience of real socialism, we are convinced that the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party is to undertake the leadership of the revolutionary transformation of society. This is so because the working class is striving to win freedom and democracy for all oppressed classes. The speaker referred to the inspiring example of the Cuban revolution, which won and withstood the attacks of imperialism thanks to the enormous political, economic and military aid rendered to Cuba by the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Ecuador CP's Solis Castro Speaks

LD142212Y Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Ecuador, Mr Jose Solis Castro, pointed out that the conference discussions will help to enrich the ideological arsenal of the communist and workers' parties, for a more successful struggle against imperialism and its followers.

The speaker condemned the vicious anti-Soviet attacks of bourgeois propaganda.

Impotent before the irresistible development of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the building up of the new society, helpless before the class offensive of the workers' movement in the capitalist countries, powerless before the unconquerable pressure of the national liberation movement, the bourgeois apologists fan up anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaigns thus poisoning the international atmosphere. This very much resembles the politics of the cold war times, whose aim was to set up an aggressive hysteria against the builders of socialism.

In spite of all, the future belongs to the socialist society, to the society which is now being built in Lenin's motherland and in the other real socialism countries, the speaker emphasized. He added that no matter whether somebody likes real socialism or not, it is the determining force of modern social development and no one can turn history back. The lies of bourgeois propaganda and its followers are directed against Marxism-Leninism and aim at destroying the international unity of the international communist and workers' movement. Strongly condemning anti-Sovietism, Mr Jose Solis Castro stated that the Communist Party of Ecuador now, too, affirms its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism.

Pointing out that the unity of the world communist and workers' movement is one of the principal guarantees for the successful transition from capitalism to socialism, Mr Jose Solis Castro emphasized that any denial of whatever part of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism means a favour to the class enemy. An indicative example in this respect are the actions of the Peking leadership. The Maoist grouping went as far as openly uniting today with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and turning into a helper of counter-revolution, the speaker said.

He also spoke of the great role of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries in the struggle for a lasting peace and international security. This struggle is the main factor for avoiding the destructive nuclear war, for mankind's happy future. This is the reason why, along with our battle for liberation of our people from imperialist oppression, the party of the communists of Ecuador wages solidarity actions with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries, Mr Jose Solis Castro said.

Statement by Syrian CP's Na'mah

AU142105Y Sofia BTA in English 2010 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by D. Na'mah, Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, made on 14 December at Sofia's conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr. Danyal Na'mah, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Syria, expressed the assurance that the results of the conference will be very useful from a theoretical and a practical point of view. They will help to consolidate the world communist and national liberation movement at the present stage of the struggle against the imperialist plots and colonialism. The speaker emphasized that according to the Syrian communists the expression 'real socialism reflects the event of the epoch. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, its success in establishing the first state of the workers and peasants is the greatest [word indistinct] of the world working class and all peoples fighting for freedom and social progress. Real socialism, through the Soviet Union in the beginning and later also through the socialist community countries, keeps having an enormous positive effect on all aspects of the contemporary world.

Mr Na'mah stated that for the Arab peoples real socialism provides steady, firm, principled stands and a growing aid in their struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plots, for preserving the national and economic independence, for social progress. The enormous achievements of real socialism in all spheres of life, both in the socialist community as a whole and in each country of the community, makes the broad Arab masses think seriously on the most appropriate ways of overcoming the backwardness inherited from the past, and for social progress.

All national liberation movements which have decided to honestly and sincerely play their role, turn their eyes on real socialism. They cooperate with the countries which materialize it and unite with them. This is why imperialism and all reactionary forces intensify their attacks on real socialism, they wage a struggle in all directions--ideological, political, economic, etc--they spread lies against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they strive to put a nationalistic element in the relations, to alienate the national liberation movement from the socialist community. (?Imperialism today) makes use of the hesitating and treacherous (?brinkmanship) of certain Arab leaders as in the case of As-Sadat in order to falsify the truth about the stand of the Soviet Union in a most disgusting way. In this respect the Chinese leadership also plays an extremely disloyal role. Its actions testify to the fact of [word indistinct] anti-Sovietism after all leads to sinking into the mire of the most fierce anti-communists.

Imperialism is trying by all means to inflict a blow on the national unity in certain Arab countries; to destroy the national fronts wherever they exist, to deteriorate the relations between the Arab communist parties and the Arab liberation movement.

The setting up of the steadfastness front and making anti-imperialist decisions aimed against As-Sadat's treachery, is a worthy reply to the U.S. administration and to the Camp David accords.

Egyptian CP's Kamil Speaks

LD142120Y Sofia BTA in English 2015 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Mr Michel Kamil, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Egyptian Communist Party, gave high appraisal to the holding of international ideological forums like the present conference of the communist and workers' parties.

The speaker made an analysis of the development of the national liberation movement and of the problems of the building up of socialism stressing the great importance of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the upsurge of the national liberation movements and for the defeat by the Soviet Union of Hitler's fascism and for the disintegration of the colonial system. He dwelt on the development of the newly liberated countries. Mr Kamil noted that a number of attempts in succession by imperialism to divert the developing countries from the road to socialism have failed. In support of this conclusion he indicated the crisis of the attempts at developing these countries in cooperation with the multinational monopolies, the serious difficulties against which came up the regimes in the countries where forms of state capitalism had been established, as well as the bankruptcy of petty bourgeois socialism in its different nationalistic interpretation. Contrary to this Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, whose leaderships are taking the positions of Marxism-Leninism, are winning successes in the basic transformation of the socio-economic sphere.

The speaker emphasized the great importance of the expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries for the development of the peoples of the newly liberated states. He also indicated the need for exposing the plots of imperialism and of setting out the clear prospects for building up a new socially just society before the popular masses.

In conclusion Mr Kamel pointed out that in the developing countries are focused a large number of the problems of our time. He called upon the communist and workers' parties to make their contribution to their solution.

Speech by Honduran CP's Paredes

AU142156Y Sofia BTA in English 2025 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Milton Paredes, Honduran Communist Party Political Committee member, on 14 December at Sofia theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Pointing out that the practice of world socialism is very rich, that the building up of the new system in the different countries will take most varied specific shapes, the member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, Mr Milton Vene Paredes, stressed that no matter how varied these shapes are, socialism must be socialism. Because, he stressed, the important thing is not in the form but in the essence.

The speaker noted that the emergence and development of real socialism showed the important laws and regularities of internationalism: It is alien to the strictly national approach to the solution of the social problems and the artificial isolation within the framework of one nation. Internationalism condemns the breaking of these problems away from the national soil. The class approach is not in forgetting the national tasks, which leads to national nihilism, but in viewing them through the prism of the common international interests of the workers, Mr Milton Paredes said.

Division into Thematic Sections

AU141805Y Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--In order to make room for all the participants in the conference to take the floor on the basic aspects of the discussed theme, after the plenary sessions, the work continued in three thematical sections: "Socialism and world development," "the socialist countries' international policy and its role in strengthening detente and peace" and "the socialist countries and the problem for strengthening the solidarity of revolutionary forces." The first two sections specified points of order. The third section discussed the way the socialist countries' political, social, economic and cultural development and the strengthening of their might and solidarity influenced the development of the world revolutionary process.

Among the discussed issues were those of the influence the socialist countries' economy is exerting on the world revolutionary process and especially the importance of cooperation between the newly-liberated countries with the countries of real socialism to combat the former's economic backwardness. Prof. T. Jaruszewski member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and director of the Institute of Philisopny and Sociology with the Polish Academy of Sciences and Academician Evgeni Mateev took the floor on the discussed questions.

Zhivkov Meets CP Delegates

LD142132Y Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. The determination of the two fraternal parties to work further for the development and consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, was reaffirmed at the talks. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Franz Muhri underscored the positive role of the economic and cultural ties between the PR of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria, between the Bulgarian and the Austrian peoples. The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay. Information was exchanged at the meeting on the tasks the two parties will be solving at the present stage and readiness was expressed for a further expanding and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Uruguay. Stress was laid on the identity of views on the matters discussed, the necessity for a further consolidation of the solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party. At the friendly talks held, which proceeded in an atmosphere of complete unanimity of views, information was exchanged on the tasks the two parties are solving at the present stage. Stress was put on the crucial role of real socialism for the development of the world revolutionary process. The readiness of the two fraternal parties was expressed to further make their active contribution to consolidating the solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland, Mr Michael O'Riordan. At the friendly talks held in an atmosphere of identity of views and complete understanding, information was exchanged on the tasks solved at present by the BCP and the Communist Party of Ireland, and the assurance was expressed in the further expanding and deepening of friendship and cooperation between them. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Michael O'Riordan pointed out that in the future too the two fraternal parties will actively work for consolidating the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, Mr Aziz Mohammed. During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activities of the BCP and the Iraqi Communist Party. Stress was laid on the importance of consolidating the unity of the progressive and patriotic forces in the Arab national liberation movement in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The determination of the two fraternal parties was expressed to continue to make their contribution to the further consolidation of the unity of the world communist and workers' movement, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO PZPR

LD142243Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to the PZPR Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

The telegram stresses that the foundation of a united Marxist-Leninist party of the Polish working class amounted to a successful conclusion of a long struggle for the unification of the masses of the workers and at the same time a great victory for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Poland--a victory which was of decisive importance for the further socialist development of the country. The PZPR is a worthy follower of the revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers' movement. It continues the noble combat path of the Communist Party of Poland, whose 60th anniversary we are recalling these days. The PZPR consistently draws wisdom from the great bequest of its eminent predecessor--The Polish Workers' Party--which was founded at the initiative of the Polish communists in the difficult conditions of the fascist occupation and through action combined the fight for national liberation with the cause of socialism, and firmly based the building of a new and socialist Poland on friendly cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The telegram further recalls that under the leadership of the PZPR, which stands consistently on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, loyally serving the interests of the working class, the Polish working people have achieved important results. The Polish People's Republic has developed into a socialist state with an advanced industry and great long-term prospects of further dynamic development in a historically short period in the last few years. The foundations of socialism have been built, and its socioeconomic and political structure has been strengthened. Through a successful implementation of the conclusions of the seventh PZPR congress, the country has entered the stage of building a developed socialist society. The international authority of the Polish People's Republic has also grown. As a firm link of the socialist community, the republic makes an active contribution to the joint struggle for permanent peace, security and cooperation in the world. The traditionally close relations between our parties, states and nations are developing in many fields and in a profitable way--these relations are based on socialist internationalism and characterised by sincere friendship and firm alliance.

We are deeply convinced that our mutual cooperation will continue to deepen successfully in all spheres of life, in the interest of strengthening the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world, stresses the telegram of greetings sent by the CPCZ Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

KAPEK ATTENDS PRAGUE CPCZ COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD141052Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague today discussed a report of its Presidium on the implementation of the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee by the party organization of the capital city. The deliberations were opened by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague.

As noted by Jiri Pasek, secretary of the city committee; in the principal address, almost one-fifth of the entire state's engineering production, a number of enterprises from other regions that participate extensively in construction investment, and an advanced research-development base are concentrated in the capital city. He recalled that the current state of Prague's economy does not correspond to this level of development. He stressed that one way to take advantage of all these reserves lies in placing greater responsibility on and making greater demands of all party members, and securing a more rapid application of the conclusions of the 11th and 12th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee in actual practice. With the exception of some good examples from Prague enterprises, Comrade Pasek pointed out the considerable reserves that could be made available by compensating for insufficient shift rates and by utilizing imported equipment. He also discussed a responsible preparation of the plan for next year.

BILAK, FOJTIK RETURN FROM SOFIA CONFERENCE

LD142306Y Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 14, CETEKA--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary and Jan Fojtik, party Central Committee secretary, returned here today from the international theoretical conference on real socialism and its international importance in Sofia. They were met at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Kampny, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

JOINT ARGENTINE ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD142210Y Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, Dec 14, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Argentinian agreement on economic and technological cooperation was signed here last night by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Argentinian Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor.

The agreement will help intensify economic relations between the two states in trade and economic cooperation, while the Czechoslovak side lays emphasis on wider cooperation with Argentina's state sector. Minister Barcak said he had met with goodwill and interest in expanding Czechoslovak-Argentinian economic cooperation during his talks with Argentine representatives.

SLOVAK FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES STATE BUDGET

LD151052Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] The government bill of the Slovak National Council on the state budget of the Slovak Socialist Republic for next year is on the agenda of the 10th session of the Slovak National Council which opened in Bratislava today. Its chairman, Viliam Salgovic, welcomed members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, and other representatives of public and political life. In his introduction Comrade Salgovic pointed out that the present meeting had met at a time when we are recalling the 35th anniversary of the Christmas agreement which, at the initiative of the fifth illegal CPSL Central Committee, resulted in the foundation of the Slovak National Council.

The joint report of the committees of the Slovak National Council on the government bill on the 1979 state budget was presented by Deputy Stefan Urban. He stressed the significance of the document under discussion on the financial management of Slovakia, to which great attention was being devoted.

Slovak Finance Minister Frantisek Miseje then introduced the government bill of the Slovak National Council on the Slovak state budget for 1979.

[Miseje--Begin recording] The state budget of the Slovak Socialist Republic as well as the entire budget system of the state together with other social financial funds are creating conditions for further growth of the economy and living standards.

The plan anticipates that in the Slovak economy the social product will rise next year by 5.6 percent; industrial production by 5.7 percent and building work by more than 7 percent.

The increase in the creation of material resources must in a decisive measure be insured by an increase in social labor productivity and more effective utilization of production funds. The plan anticipates an improvement to the marketing structure and its more systematic adaptation to the demands of foreign and domestic markets.

Another significant aspect of the plan is the curtailment of production consumption as well as of imports for industry and investment construction. The anticipated rise in budget revenues by 8.3 percent is based on the premise that economic performance will rise, just as the standards of efficiency and quality of production.

That is why in sectors managed centrally by our government we expect that given a 5 percent performance growth profits will rise by 16 percent. This proportion of targets is based on the results attained this year and is primarily based on the demand for a more effective mustering of existing reserves.

Next year population's income will rise by more than 4 percent. But it will be up to our production and trade to insure that the structure and quality of products on the domestic market corresponds to the rising money revenues so that the requirements of the population are satisfied fully and systematically.

Of the overall expenditure of the state budget and the budgets of the national committees 47.6 percent are to be earmarked for social consumption.

The total sum of Kcs36.6 billion which are to be spent on noninvestment expenditure of social consumption next year will be 5.2 percent higher than this year. This amounts to an average of more than Kcs7,300 per capita, which is approximately Kcs300 more than this year. [end recording]

KEMPNY ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON CEMA SIGNIFICANCE

LD140036Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An all-state seminar on the significance and role of CEMA, on the 30th anniversary of its foundation, was arranged by departments of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague today. The seminar was opened by Vasil Bejda, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about CEMA's 30 years of activity and its role in the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia. He stressed that CEMA has become the most important international economic organization of the socialist countries, embodying international relations of a new socialist type. It is the first socialist collective economic organization, based on Leninist principles of socialist internationalism and unity of basic interests, on the absolute equality and respect for state sovereignty, on principles of comradely assistance and mutual advantage.

Comrade Josef Kempny pointed out that the steadily rising pace in the development of industrial branches which are closely linked with science and progressive technology is a most favorable aspect of the industrial progress of CEMA member-countries. The energy sector, engineering, the chemical industry and specially their most progressive production sectors are given priority in development. Increasingly favorable conditions are being created for a mutual exchange of scientific and technological findings and material production for an all-round intensification of the integration process.

Constantly improving material conditions have enabled a rapid rise in the people's living standards as well. The CEMA countries today account for more than one-fifth of world electricity production, more than a quarter of the production of steel and chemical materials, all in all one-third of all industrial production and roughly one-fifth of agricultural production, Comrade Josef Kempny went on to say. It further accounts for roughly one-third of the total number of scientific workers in the world. Socialist relations in villages and the rapid development of the production forces have transformed agriculture into modern, socialist large-scale production equipped with high-performance technology and highly qualified cadres.

The economic growth of the CEMA countries is substantially faster than in other integrated groupings. In 1971-75 the national revenue of the council's member-countries increased by 36 percent, while in the countries of the EEC the equivalent figure was only 12 percent. In the same period industrial production in the CEMA countries rose by 45 percent while in the EEC countries it rose by 9 percent.

Comrade Josef Kempny went on to point out at the seminar on the significance and role of CEMA, that the promotion of scientific and technical cooperation in which the Soviet Union plays a decisive role is an increasingly important component of the council's activities. The mighty scientific and technical potential of the USSR enables it to solve development questions ranging from basic industrial and agricultural problems to the peaceful utilization of nuclear power and space research.

International scientific and technical cooperation is for us a broad access road to the achievements of world science, while at the same time making it widely possible to apply our scientific and engineering creativeness.

In two-way relations between the CEMA countries an increasingly high technical and economic standard is being created. Only the producers of high technical and aesthetic standards have lasting prospects in economic integration. We must, moreover, take greater care to insure that the effective division of labor, specialization and concentration of production should be duly encouraged, and given priority and support everywhere. This must be regarded as a significant task in the improvement of our planned management. The central question of cooperation in planning activity is advanced target program planning as an expression of the intensifying systems approach to social processes, Comrade Josef Kempny stressed.

The most effective form of target long-term program planning are long-term target cooperation programs. They help to introduce the necessary structural changes in production, adjust the progress of science, technology and production, insure large-scale programs of socialist economic integration and intensify cooperation between the CEMA member-states, especially with the Soviet Union. It is no accident that during his meeting with Comrade Husak, Comrade Brezhnev formulated the demand that the next 5-year plan should become a 5-year plan of cooperation and specialization between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This is further proof that our economic relations with the Soviet Union are a stabilizing factor in economic development and mutually advantageous cooperation not only protects us from the speculation and crises of the capitalist world, but what is most important, guarantees our long-term development, concluded Comrade Josef Kempny at the all-state seminar on the significance and role of CEMA, organized on the 30th anniversary of the council by the departments of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague today.

BRIEFS

RECORD AT KLADNO MINE--The miners of the Kladno coal mines have succeeded in extracting 1 million tons of black coal in 1 year for the first time in the basin's history. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN CONSULAR ACCORD RATIFIED--An exchange of ratification documents pertaining to the CSSR-Italian consular accord took place in Rome on 7 December. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 78 p 7 AU]

USSR MINISTER DEPARTS--V. Polyakov, USSR minister of the automobile industry, departed on 9 December from the CSSR, after paying a visit at the invitation of P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. The two ministers had discussed the present state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and USSR in the automobile industry and formulated specific tasks in further developing this cooperation. During his stay the USSR minister also visited important freight and passenger car works and plants producing motorcycles and machine tools. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION--Prague, Dec 14, CETEKA--A protocol on cooperation between Czechoslovakia's Socialist Union of Youths and the Afghan Yough [as received] People's Organization for 1979-1980 was signed here today by SUY Chairman Miloslav Dockal and General Secretary of the Afghan Organization Babrak Shanvai. It provides for exchange of information, study materials and delegations, especially study visits on the questions of young workers and peasants and the young pioneers organization. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD]

GENERAL ATTENDS SEMINAR--An all-Slovak seminar entitled "we fulfill the Great October's legacy with deeds," which was held in Bratislava on 6 December, was attended by Lt Gen J. Kovacik, chief of the Political Administration of the eastern military region, by Soviet Consul to Bratislava N. Goncharov, and by a number of representatives of the socialist countries' consular representatives stationed in Bratislava. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES 14 DEC MEETING OF SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD142207Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee met for its 9th meeting on 13 and 14 December in Berlin. The Politburo's report was presented by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke on the 1979 economic plan. Nineteen speakers took part in the debate.

The final address was delivered by the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker. The Central Committee endorsed the report of the Politburo, the speech on the 1979 economic plan and final address. It approved the bills on the 1979 economic plan and 1979 budget.

SED DELEGATION MEETS FINNISH CP OFFICIALS

LD141018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--A delegation of the SED Central Committee ended talks on the present international situation, topical questions of the communist movement and cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Finland in Helsinki today.

The delegation, which had been in Finland since 7 December at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, had cordial meetings with the chairman and deputy chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Aarne Saarinen and Taisto Sinisalo respectively, and with Arvo Aalto, secretary of the Communist Party of Finland and Finnish minister of labor. A complete identity of views of the two parties was apparent in all the talks.

At the end of their visit, the members of the delegation had a friendly talk with Ulf Sundqvist, secretary general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, during which the need for the deepening of cooperation between the two parties in the interests of peace and security in Europe was underlined.

EINHEIT REVIEWS CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

AU131236/ East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Helmut Caspar review: "Decision for Lenin's Road"]

[Text] "The things that were set forth as a demand leveled against the future at the founding congress of the KPD 60 years ago--we have made them acts of the present in the GDR." This is what Albert Norden, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, notes in an article on the 60th founding anniversary of the KPD. The article, as the lead in the December issue of EINHEIT, describes the founding of the party as a "clearcut revolutionary Marxist decision concerning the problem of class struggle," as a "decision for the Leninist way, for the victors of history."

Principal political-ideological and topical economic policy problems are at the center of the article: "Consumer goods production marked as the main task," by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In increasing production, it is important to boost the share of qualitatively high-grade fashionable products while using the most modern findings of science and technology. The author stresses that the responsibility of all branches of the national economy for contributing to the further development of the consumer goods production to an increasing extent.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deals with the strengthening of our power and raw material base, the deepening of socialist economic integration as well as with problems of the economic use of materials. Using informative figures, Schuerer illustrates the strongly developing volume of raw materials and energy produced, but he also shows where reserves exist and what new resources can be developed.

Other articles deal with the theme: "Tradition in the class struggle of our times," with aspects of the communist education of the young pioneers and with problems of intensifying our plant production. Problems of stepping up scientific-technical progress are discussed in the column "consultation."

'ARAFAT EXTENDS THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY SUPPORT

LD150550Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2056 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in a letter to Erich Honecker, has expressed heartfelt thanks for the help from the GDR and SED. International solidarity with the Palestinian people was the result of the close alliance of the progressive forces in the world headed by the socialist states, the letter states.

"This alliance has changed the entire world map during the past three decades and has helped numerous countries to gain their independence and to be accepted into the United Nations," 'Arafat writes. Thus it had become possible for the Palestine problem to be dealt with in the United Nations, where it finds support from the majority of its members. This support confirmed to the signatories of the Camp David agreements that the Palestinian people were not standing alone in resisting the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

"These agreements, which are directed against the unity of our people and which aim at making permanent the occupation of our territories as well as weakening the power of our nation, will not achieve their objectives; their signatories will find themselves isolated by the rest of the world," the letter states.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES SOVIET, U.S. APPROACH TO SALT-II

DW131337Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 13 Dec 78 DW

[Goetz Foerster Moscow dispatch]

[Text] Both in Washington and Moscow it has been confirmed last night that the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States will meet in Geneva next week, on 21 and 22 December. According to TASS, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance will discuss the limitation of strategic offensive arms with the intention expressed by both sides to conclude in the near future an agreement on a mutually acceptable basis. This has raised hopes for an early signing of a SALT-II treaty more than ever before. Listen to a commentary from Moscow by our correspondent Goetz Foerster:

For months or even years there hardly has been a speech by Soviet party and state leaders without stressing the key role played by SALT for curbing the arms race and for developing Soviet-American relations. It was only a week ago today that General Secretary Brezhnev expressed this conviction both vis-a-vis U.S. Ministers Blumenthal and Kreps as well as in talks with veteran U.S. diplomat Averell Harriman and U.S. members of the Soviet-American Trade Council. For if the United States also harbored the desire to clear up Soviet-American relations and to embark on a road of constructive cooperation and mutual trust then one will find a reliable partner in the Soviet Union. What required particular significance in this respect, of course, is joint efforts at stopping the arms race and, most importantly, the task of concluding without any further delay the negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, called SALT.

The history of this second round of SALT, which meanwhile is nearing its sixth year, safely may be described as an instructive model of today's political conflicts about current vital issues. On the one hand, there is a lot of good will and readiness for compromise in the face of demonstrative enmity by the negotiating partners, whereas on the other hand there are tricks and tested attempts at obtaining or extorting advantages surreptitiously. Here in Moscow there exists loyalty to contracts, firmness of principle and steadfastness, even in seemingly hopeless crises, whereas in Washington there is attempted breach of one's word, weakness of leadership and political pusillanimity vis-a-vis SALT opponents in one's own camp, the renunciation by Carter's predecessor of getting the agreement arranged prior to the presidential elections or likewise the attempt made by Ford's successor at cancelling the Vladivostok agreement on principle are merely two explanations about one single SALT policy, which repeatedly severely tested the USSR's and its leadership's patience. To have stood this test once again testifies to the long wind of Soviet peace policy.

LAMPL GANG MEMBER SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU061614Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Agent of Criminal Lampl Gang Sentenced"]

[Text] On 1 December 1978 the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Kurt Sauter to 8 years and 6 months of imprisonment. Sauter, who acted as an agent for the criminal Lampl gang, which is controlled by the secret service, was sentenced for crimes according to section 105 of the penal code while abusing the transit agreement.

It was established at the main hearing that Sauter, who has a criminal record, was recruited by Hannelore Krug, the Lampl gang's West Berlin agency head, for the criminal activity of a courier. Sauter continuously abused the transit agreement as well as the generous entry provisions for FRG citizens to the GDR capital. He was granted a 1-day visa which he deliberately abused for criminal courier trips to other bezirke. In addition Sauter, instigated by Lampl and the agency head Krug, also exploited the assignment by an FRG company to temporarily stay in the GDR and he abused these visits for grave subversive acts. While exploiting relationships of dependence he unscrupulously involved other persons living in the GDR and in (West) Berlin in the crimes of the Lampl gang.

The "Ford Coupe GT" motor vehicle with license plate number ES ZC 752 used for the crimes was impounded.

BRIEFS

CONSIGNMENT TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--GDR Ambassador Julian Hollender on Wednesday handed over here the GDR's largest solidarity consignment for FRELIMO. It was financed from donations by trade unionists and is worth M6 million. It consists in part of medicines, textiles and motorcyles. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD142116Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 14 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met on Thursday, upon proposal by the chairman of the National Planning Office. The government passed decision about the 1979 national economic plan and the involved tasks.

The Council of Ministers discussed the report that the minister of finance and the minister of justice had tabled containing the 1979 state budget bill which will be submitted to parliament. Upon suggestion by the president of the Hungarian National Bank, the government set out the credit policy lines of guidance for implementing next year's targets of the national economy and fixed the sizes of credit funds.

Upon joint proposal by the board of the National Council of Trade Unions and the minister of labour, the cabinet passed order to raise low pension allowances. Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers made a report about the session of the mixed government committee for economic cooperation Hungary-Romania.

The cabinet accepted the report and instructed the committee of international economic relations to elaborate an operation plan for carrying the decisions of the session into effect. Hereupon the government discussed current affairs.

ISTVAN HUSZAR WRITES ON ECONOMY'S PRIORITIES, PROBLEMS

LD141449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Istvan Huszar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers: "Solving the Problems of Growth"]

[Text] Budapest--There is no sphere of our social life which does not depend on the results of creative labor. The MSZMP has always attached and continues to attach tremendous importance to economic building, which occupies a central place in its activity. The MSZMP's economic policy insures the planned, proportional development of the national economy and the increase of social production efficiency. These aims are based on the 11th MSZMP congress decisions and conclusions about building the developed socialist society in our country.

The Hungarian communists and the republic's working people spare no effort to achieve this inspiring goal. They make wide use of the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, and primarily the USSR, in their economic work.

Given the existence of general fundamental laws in the creation of socialist society, we carefully study and consider the specific conditions and particular features under which the Hungarian people are building socialism. These particular features stem from a whole series of factors. From the historical viewpoint our country, surmounting underdevelopment, has been transformed during the years of socialist building into an industrial-agrarian state with multisectorial industry and large-scale developed enterprises in agriculture. We also take into account in economic policy a different feature indigenous to Hungary. It is small in size but at the same time it has a high population density; the country is comparatively poor in fuels and minerals but has the most favorable potential for agricultural production.

The Hungarian national economy has started a period of intensive development. Before the seventies our industry, relying on economic cooperation with the socialist countries, developed under comparatively favorable conditions. Today matters are somewhat different. Manpower reserves are at a minimum and industry and agriculture require energetic modernization. This work is now being carried out. Boosting labor produtivity, introducing the achievements of technical progress and improving planning and administration are of particular importance for intensive economic mangement methods.

The MSZMP Central Committee has taken a number of important steps in the interest of making better use of the socialist economy's potential. At every level the system of managing the economy is being improved consistently. Modern methods for socialist economic management are undergoing further development, and the long-term character of planning and its impact on the fundamental processes taking place in our economy are being strengthened; on the other hand, enterprises' rights, initiative and responsibility have increased. Economic levers are being employed to a greater degree than before with a view to successful fulfillment of the national economic development plans. All this is yielding gratifying results in the implementation of the 5-year-plan targets.

Making fuller use of reserves is one of the primary principles of our economic policy. It has been reflected in the 1976-1980 plan, each line of which is permeated by concern for persistently raising social production efficiency. For instance, national income will increase 30-32 percent in the present 5-year period and industrial output will rise 32-35 percent--and the entire increase will be insured essentially by raising labor productivity. It is planned to increase agricultural production 16-18 percent. The sectors contributing to technical progress are undergoing rapid development and many production facilities are being modernized and renewed. The struggle for economy and thrift and better organization and labor discipline is at the center of Hungarian communists' attention. Socialist competition contributes to the attainment of these goals.

Within the complex of measures being implemented with the aim of developing the economy, great importance is attached to improving the structure of production. We are primarily developing those sectors whose goods have now reached or almost reached world standards and also sectors in which this potential will be created in a short time. A contribution to this is made by the central programs for developing the decisive economic spheres compiled by the republic's government. These programs include: The development of the aluminum industry, the use of natural gas, computer production and the industrialization of construction. The extent to which this practice is justified is evidenced by the successful fulfillment of the program connected with the production of "Ikarusz" buses. These vehicles, 50 percent of which are sent to the USSR, are in great demand and the series production of them enables the plant collective boldly to introduce the achievements of technical progress.

Our other paramount concerns include correctly determining the structure of capital investments and making efficient use of them. It is interesting to trace these trends. Since the end of the sixties development of the infrastructure and primarily housing construction has increasingly come to the fore. Large sums are channeled into this--which accords with the demands of our social policy and the satisfaction of the working people's constantly rising requirements. By the mid-seventies the proportion of capital investments in increasing power industry capacities had increased. The construction of the Paks nuclear power station and also coal-fired power stations started in Hungary with technical assistance from the USSR. Large sums are appropriated for the construction of oil and gas pipelines "connecting" the socialist countries, and power transmission lines. Under these conditions we have temporarily postponed the implementation of certain capital investments in a number of spheres of the infrastructure. However, we will continue to maintain the high rate of housing construction.

The party program declaration adopted at the 11th MSZMP Congress notes that a fundamental role among the factors determining Hungary's technical and economic development is played by the country's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries within the CEMA framework and by the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. Mutual aid, support and utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor are a sine qua non of our economy's progress. This enables Hungary, which has a relatively limited domestic market, to develop modern mass production using the achievements of technical progress and to insure, under more complex conditions than before, consistent economic growth and raising the working people's living standards on this basis.

The Soviet land is for us an exceptionally important partner in the economic sphere. Let us take, for instance, the problem of raw materials, fuel and the production of energy-intensive goods. The division of labor in the socialist community helps us to solve these problems. Here is just one example. A Hungarian-Soviet agreement on questions of cooperation in aluminum oxide and aluminum production was concluded in 1962. The essence of this agreement was that the Soviet Union, which receives Hungarian raw materials, undertook the most energy-intensive stage in obtaining the much-used [krylatyy] metal--namely smelting. The USSR gives our industry the metal obtained in this way. Together with the other fraternal countries Hungary is participating in the construction of a whole series of projects on the Soviet Union's territory. This will make it possible to meet a substantial part of our requirements for natural gas, iron ore, ferroalloys and pulp.

The socialist countries are implementing relations of a new and higher type in which the principles and practice of proletarian internationalism and fraternal mutual aid are implemented along with the principles of respect for mutual interests and mutual advantage. We attach great importance to developing cooperation and specialization. Our desire is to seek intensively to deepen this cooperation in the production of assemblies and parts and also in the sphere of developing scientific and technical research. This desire to deepen cooperation and specialization is reflected by the decisions of the party congress and the Central Committee Plenums. Tasks in the sphere of our economic policy for the eighties have already been formulated in many respects. In particular, they can be clearly seen in the documents of the MSZMP Central Committee October (1977) plenum which approved directives for the country's foreign economic activity and for improving the structure of production. The plenum stressed once again that we must develop our economy primarily through close cooperation with the CEMA countries.

This means that the international division of labor within the CEMA framework is permeating our production step by step and is opening up great opportunities before it. Thanks to its utilization, we have already achieved considerable results. Thus, 33 percent of our exports to the socialist countries consist of semifinished and finished products whose production is implemented within the framework of the production specialization and cooperation agreements. And in machine-building exports the proportion of specialized output is 75 percent. We regard the plan of integration measures agreed for a medium-term period as exceptionally useful and we have incorporated it in the 5-year plan.

"On the basis of what has been achieved, we can now take another step forward," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress. "The elaboration and fulfillment of long-term targeted programs are on the agenda. Their aim is to meet through common efforts the rapidly growing requirements for energy, fuel and the main types of raw materials, to satisfy more fully the demand for foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, to raise the standard of machine building and to accelerate transport development."

The long-term targeted cooperation programs approved at the 32d CEMA session are of tremendous importance for the development of the Hungarian economy and the implementation of our long-term plans. The People's Republic will do everything possible to fulfill the cooperation programs as successfully as possible after careful, principles elaboration.

The daily life of People's Hungary is full of creative labor in the name of socialism. One-half of the path of the Fifth 5-Year Plan has been traveled. Summing up the results of what has been done, the MSZMP Central Committee April plenum concluded that the party's economic policy correctly determines the main directions of work in the present 5-year plan. Social production efficiency is rising, better use is being made of our own potential and reserves and socialist economic integration is deepening. The plenum also stressed the need for further improvement in economic planning and administration.

The socialist planned economy is successfully covercoming the unfavorable conditions prevailing on the world market. Hungarian working people's initiative and selflessness are the main source of new successes in developing the Hungarian economy. Our working class, cooperative peasantry, intelligentsia and the millions of working people actively support the party's policy through their practical deeds and are purposefully fulfilling its plans. The people's patriotism and inexhaustible energy create a firm basis for attaining new heights in the economy and in our advance along the path of socialism.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S TRADE COMMITTEE NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

AU120835Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 78 p 8 AU

[Report on 8 December meeting held in Budapest of the Committee for Trade of the Hungarian National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly Committee for Trade has discussed the draft bill on the 1979 budget. Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Saghy reported that supplies were satisfactory this year. However, it is a problem that in many cases, industrial and trade enterprises fail to observe contractual discipline. Some producers do not conclude any contracts at all. Also, penalties for breach of contracts are unsatisfactory. There are instances of industrial enterprises, with an eye to increasing their exports, even exporting products under contract for domestic delivery. For instance, a contract has been concluded with regard to 160,000 bicycles for domestic trade, but only a certain amount of them have been delivered. And requirements have not been met through imports. Domesticly produced conventional washing machines are in short supply for the same reason.

Therefore, consolidating contractual discipline is among the first of our priorities for next year. Only thus is it possible to maintain a good standard of supplies.

It is gratifying that trade has already come to terms with domestic producers on 80-90 percent of the deliveries in 1979. Food supplies will be similar to this year's.

Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade, discussing the expected development of the foreign trade turnover said that our exports accounted for in rubles will be close to the planned level, while our imports will be below it. The value of our exports accounted for in currencies other than rubles will increase only by approximately 10 percent, instead of the envisaged 14 percent. [paragraph continues]

Imports will differ even more from the planned volume: They will increase by approximately 19 percent, instead of an increase of 8 percent. For this reason, improving the equilibrium by increasing exports will be the most important task of foreign trade next year.

Deputies Mihaly Komocsin, Imre Nagypataki, Mrs Pal Novak, Istvan Ollari, Janos Gajdos, Tibor Mraz, Mrs Istvan Teleki, Jozsef Vass and Mrs Karoly Udvardi spoke during the debate. The conference--which was attended and addressed by Deputy Minister of Finance Imre Vincze as well--was concluded by a closing speech by Sandor Palko, chairman of the National Committee for Trade Assembly.

ACZEL SPEAKS TO AKTIVISTS' MEETING IN SZOMBATHELY

LD140938Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, party Politburo member and deputy premier, has spoken about questions of the international communist movement and our achievements and problems in the economy and culture at an aktivists' meeting in Szombathely. During his 2-day visit to Vas Megye he visited the spa at Buek and Nadasdy Castle at Sarvar.

MTI: PRC CLAMPING DOWN ON WALL POSTER MOVEMENT

LD011856Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 Dec, MTI--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: Signs here indicate that the Chinese party leadership has had enough of the flood of tatsepao criticism engulfing them and Mao Tse-tung, and have launched a counter-drive to quench the movement which has become rather unpleasant lately. A large-letter wall poster, which announces that the mass political debates on Hsi Tan and Tienanmen squares will be abolished, lest they should adversely influence production and provide opportunity for certain elements for dissolving unity and stability. The cooled-down initiator of the debate rallies [words indistinct] his fellow-countrymen to return to their workplaces and fight for the realization of the "four modernizations" under the guidance of the Hua Kuo-feng-led Central Committee.

In this context observers point out that some Western diplomatic circles implied to Chinese leaders that their governments and monopolists "were deeply concerned" about the eventuality of a "cultural revolution"-like turmoil and insecurity in China. A Western diplomat said that should the campaign assume larger proportions, the capitalists will think over twice whether to invest at all in China.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WORKPLAN--A Hungarian-Norwegian cultural and scientific cooperation workplan was signed at the Cultural Relations Institute on 6 December. The event was attended by Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Cultural Relations Institute, and Folf Jerving, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway in Budapest. The document, which was initialed by Zoltan Borha and Jens D. Breivik, heads of the respective Hungarian and Norwegian delegations participating in the talks, will regulate cultural and technical-scientific cooperation between our country and Norway until 1981. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

GIEREK DELIVERS REPORT TO PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD141944Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Report entitled "For the Full Implementation of Socioeconomic Tasks in 1979, for Shaping Party and Civic Responsibility in Their Realization," delivered by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 13 December--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, in the process of the realization of the strategy of the sixth and seventh congresses, our country has been lifted to a higher level of socioeconomic development. Working and living conditions of the community have been considerably improved, national assets have been increased and modernized, as has the production potential of the country. Poland's prestige and place in the world has been strengthened. Thanks to the devoted efforts of the working class, farmers, intelligentsia and all working people, hundreds of modern production and social projects have been erected.

We have achieved progress in the modernization of Polish agriculture; over 4 million young Poles have been educated and have started work in modern-equipped jobs.

Housing construction has been developed and new roads and transport routes have been constructed. We have undertaken to implement an environmental protection and natural environment program.

In the past years the population's wages, social benefits and incomes grew rapidly. This formed the foundations for the increase in consumption in town and rural areas. The food distribution centers in the nation have been considerably increased, and new branches of market production have been created. Many durables, which not so long ago were difficult to obtain, are to be found today in a majority of households.

The amount of free time has increased, as have opportunities for rest and recreation. All this testifies to the correctness of the party's socioeconomic strategy, the correctness of the seventh congress ling expressed by the slogan: For the Further Dynamic Development of Socialist Building, for the Higher Quality of Work and Living Conditions.

Comrades, in undertaking such great tasks we anticipated the need to overcome various development obstacles and barriers. When the national economy faced a number of difficulties which threatened the realization of social objectives, we made a conscious decision not to lower the level of tasks in this field. Taking into consideration internal and external difficulties, we decided to regroup resources and forces, and to increase the effectiveness of management.

The Central Committee at the fifth plenum unanimously agreed to maintain the socioeconomic tasks approved by the seventh congress, and to increase housing construction.

The socioeconomic development of the country in the period 1976-78 demonstrated the correctness of the adopted policy. The implementation of the program of transformations in the structure of the economy, the concentration of resources, and the attention of the socieconomic aktiv on tasks serving to satisfy the needs of the working people, made it possible to reduce the negative consequences of the difficulties which appeared in agriculture and foreign trade.

Despite our efforts, we have nevertheless not been able to solve all the problems. We are continuing to do battle with market difficulties, with the unsatisfactory quality of the output, with the consequences of inadequate efficiency and with pro-export specialization, which is underdeveloped. Work on the preparation of the national socioeconomic plan and state budget for 1979 has been subordinated to finding a solution to these and other problems. The priority nature of social aims and the aspiration to improve the coordination of economic processes in the whole complex of socioeconomic activity are the basis of this work. This has found expression in the provisions of the plan--a fact which is borne out by the increasing percentage of consumption in this distributable national income and even more emphatically by the inclusion in the 1979 plan of provisions for a further increase in housing construction, in the foodstuff economy and services, and also in public health.

In the same way as in the 1976-78 period social service will continue to increase quickly. Payments of pensions and old-age pensions in 1979 will increase by about 21 percent. This is in keeping with the party's policy and satisfies the social feeling of justice.

The agricultural production and the increases in purchasing prices that have been effected create preconditions for a further increase in the incomes of the agricultural population. In accordance with the new act on old-age pensions, pension payments for farmers will increase with every passing year. In 1979 real wages in the socialized economy will increase by one and a half to two percent. Minimum wages and the lowest wages will be subjected to further increases. The wages structure at plants and enterprises will continue to undergo improvement so as to link wages better with the results of labor so that the wages policy may stimulate an increase in the efficiency and quality of output, and may correspond with the achieved economic level of the country and with socialist criteria of incomes division.

The achievement of the provisions in the plan in the sphere of an increase in real wages will require high wages discipline and effective control over the prices of goods and services, particularly those regulated outside the central system.

The further expansion in foodstuff supplies and an improvement in supplying the market with industrial consumer goods will be an exceedingly important task for next year. It is also necessary to immediately seek out ways of completely transporting away coal which has been extracted in Upper Silesia, and to ensure that it is used more economically and rationally both in industry, transport and the whole socialized economy, as well as in households. The development of housing construction is and will remain a key task in the party's social program. In 1978 we achieved real progress in this sphere. However, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to build at least 337,000 dwellings next year. That is 12 percent more than this year. The promotion of activities designed to improve the quality of the dwellings built also becomes vital, as does the reduction of disparities between dwelling construction and services and trade construction, and the fulfillment in full of the tasks in the construction of hospitals and health centers, schools and kindergartens and social, cultural and tourist projects.

Comrades, of particular importance for the successful implementation of our aims for the further socioeconomic development of the country are agriculture and the foodstuff economy. This year, despite difficult weather conditions, we achieved an increase in total agricultural production. This was the result of increments both in plant and animal production. The results achieved are the outcome of the selfless labor of Polish farmers and also of the considerable import of grains and fodder crops, and of the better technical fitting out of our agriculture.

This has made it possible to improve supplies of agricultural produce to the population, and has also made it possible to accumulate greater reserves of potatoes and vegetables for the winter. Increased plant production and the import, provided for in the 1979 plan, of 5.5 million tons of grain crops create conditions for the further development of animal breeding next year.

Using as a basis the experiences of past years--years of poor yields; years when the animal population declined, and years when the state made extraordinary efforts to insure that farmers obtain imported fodder--it should be the aim of farmers in their efforts and endeavors to considerably increase fodder reserves and the level of self-sufficiency of our agriculture in this sphere, thereby reducing the expensive import of grain crops and fodder.

Our party, together with the United Peasants Party, is consistently striving to promote output in the whole of agriculture. Conditions for the development of agriculture in all its sectors are being created. The rural population standard of living is being raised. The rural population appreciates our policy and gives it its support. This finds expression in various production initiatives by individual farmers, cooperative farmers and by workers at state agricultural farms. We are counting on the fact that Polish farmers as well as rural self-government will take advantage of the winter period to prepare the conditions for a further increase in plant and animal production.

Comrades, the basic provisions for next year's socioeconomic policies find their financial expression in the state's budget. Large resources will be allocated to the continuation of the program for pensions and old-age pensions and other social services. In 1979 they will amount to more than Z170 billion. Outlays for the further development of social and cultural activities, public health, education, science and higher education have been guaranteed. Resources have also been set aside for subsidies to the foodstuffs industry which this year amounted to more than Z240 billion.

At the same time the provisions of the state budget place great emphasis on the economical management of resources. For instance, considerable savings in spending on administration are planned. We calculate that it has been developed beyond justifiable requirements and employs unnecessary staff which are urgently required, above all, in the services sphere.

The provision for an increase in incomes which has been adopted in the state budget depends on the achievement of the planned reduction in costs. It is only in this way that we can implement social aims and strengthen our economy; financial discipline and complete observance of the points laid down in the state budget, both as regards incomes and expenditure, must be made by us--more than hitherto--into an instrument for the implementation of the social aims and economic tasks.

Esteemed comrades: The integral connection between the quality of work and the living conditions of the nation forms the most important guideline of the seventh congress. The main prerequisite, and at the same time the most important condition, for the effective continuation of the line of the sixth congress are embodied in this interdependence. The higher quality of work, you see, is the basis on which the country can be made stronger and the nation's living conditions systematically improved. The quality of life depends on the quality of work; it derives from it and is manifested in it. We apply the requirement for high quality of work to the whole of society and to every citizen, to production work and to all other forms of activity which is socially necessary; to production enterprises, farms, scientific institutes, schools, educational institutions, to scientific centers and to every public institution and to every organ of authority.

The prerequisites for the higher quality of work are deeply rooted in interhuman relations, in the working environment and at home, and in state and social activities. The raising of the quality of work requires long-term and consistent efforts in all spheres and links of economic and social life.

Now, 3 years after the seventh congress, the demand for a higher quality of work as a precondition for improvement in living conditions has become even more topical. The great investment and modernization programs which we have been and will continue to put into practice, the momentum of the development of education and the resulting improvement in qualifications, have created objective conditions needed for achieving a higher quality of work.

However, there continues to be a considerable disproportion between these objective possibilities and the standards achieved in practice; our progress depends to a large extent on reducing these disproportions. Among the many tasks which face us in this domain, I would like to draw the particular attention of the Central Committee and the whole party to those which are connected with the problem of raising the quality of work in the process of producing quality goods, with the problem of increasing economic effectiveness in the general sense, because at present these problems are of the greatest importance from the point of view of the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh congress.

The importance and urgency of the problems of quality we face in the production process are increasing generally. But not everyone is aware of the complexity of these problems, which above all give rise to the necessity for a consistent and more effective consolidation of labor discipline and reliability, both at the workplace and in the whole system of management, supervision and inspection.

It is well known that in this respect there are many weaknesses and much one-sidedness. We are justly proud of our up-to-date and fundamentally socialist labor code which harmoniously combines production rights and privileges with workers' obligations. In practice, however, privileges, above all, are being observed and respected more often than not; the obligations, on the other hand, are often treated too liberally or even negligently. This does harm to our society and enables unscrupulous workers to prosper at the expense of the honest and hard-working majority.

We ought to draw conclusions from this, in both our didactic work and in the way the workplaces function. For the quality of work, labor organization and honest assessment of labor results are of fundamental importance. Efficient organization and honest assessment make for greater respect for work, strengthen motivation, propagate good experience and habits. We should, from this point of view, constantly analyze and improve the activities of production and service establishments. This matter ought to be at the center of attention of all party organizations and bodies and all levels of management and direction, beginning with the Council of Ministers and ending with foremen in enterprises, parish executive officers and elders.

No so long ago, with the approval of the Politburo, the government prepared and submitted to the Sejm a bill on quality of products, services, works and construction projects. The bill is at present being analyzed by Sejm commissions and discussed by various social groups. We think that when approved and put into effect the bill will help to create a better system and organizational conditions for improving the quality of work.

The sector of science and technology is directly and increasingly influencing the quality of work in production. We discussed this broadly at the previous plenum of the Central Committee, whose resolution must be implemented with full consistency. The effect of the educational and didactic system is also great; this also applies to health protection, the way social institutions function, the activities of bodies of authority, sociopolitical and professional organizations. All initiatives which serve to raise the cultural standards of our society are an important factor, which helps to improve work quality. This is why we must have a coordinated effort on a broad front.

The demand for high quality of work is linked directly with the problem of effective management. One can say that--to put it briefly--effective management is reflected in improved quality of work. This is why in February 1976, immediately after the seventh congress, the Central Committee raised at its second plenum the problems of effectiveness of management.

A current assessment of the extent of utilization of economic reserves and production factors in our economy indicates the scale of and opportunities for further improvement in the effectiveness of management. What are these opportunities? How can we use them?

First we ought to adapt our output better to our social needs. In 1979 this task will be particularly complex and important because of the deep transformations in the structure of production which we are carrying out. Absolute priority will be given to the market and to export production, and to raw materials and energy. This is why it will be necessary to do a great deal in many enterprises in order to correctly adapt the ranges of output to new needs. The reason for this is that the output of goods that are difficult to sell continues to be large. This must not be allowed to happen next year, because this would make it difficult to carry out our social and economic tasks.

Secondly, we must systematically cut the consumption of raw and other materials and energy. Our raw material difficulties are of a long-term character, originating from the increase in prices and growing difficulties of procuring raw materials on foreign markets, and also in the increased cost of procuring them at home.

The need for thrifty management of raw materials is therefore not temporary but represents a permanent directive for all economic bodies. In 1979 any excess of planned production should take place only on the basis of saved material resources. This is why we must lower the per-unit use of raw and other materials. Considerable reserves can be obtained by streamlining our storage sector and trade in raw and other materials, and also by the rational use of derivative raw materials.

Third, we must better utilize our production assets. This applies in particular to machines and installations of world standard recently put into use. Outlays on the construction and equipment of production projects must bear fruit; they must yield a return in the shape of socially needed and economically justified output. This is an elementary rule of rational management.

We must, in 1979, concentrate the attention of our economic aktiv on the greatest possible use being made of our manufacturing apparatus in order to increase our market and export output.

Fourth, we must have a further rationalization of employment and make better use of working time. We must take into account the long-term prospects for reducing reserves of the labor force. At the same time we must increase the number of qualified staff in the sectors of services and agriculture, health service and others. In this situation increased production in our industry and construction and also in other spheres will have to be achieved almost exclusively through increased productivity.

To this end it is necessary to reduce the fluctuation of cadres, and achieve higher work discipline and better use of working time. It requires decisive action by the workers' self-management, the party and the union organizations, and first of all by the enterprise management. Progress in production organization, and better use of working time are an indispensable condition for the continuation of the program for shortened working time.

In accordance with the guidelines of the 2d national party conference, the number of additional days off will be increased by 2, which means up to 14 in 1979. However, it cannot be unfavorably reflected in the implementation of the planned tasks. The potential production losses due to shortened working time should be fully compensated by the increase of hourly productivity. We expect that the decision to increase the number of days off in 1979 to 14 will contribute toward the mobilization of the workforce, and toward higher productivity and quality of work. Naturally, when I speak about 14 days off I have in mind Saturdays off, too.

Comrades, the basic trends of our policy in the field of production, investments, foreign trade, employment and wages, while in accordance with designed social objectives, also create favorable precepts for the increase of management effectiveness. The consistent introduction of investment policy provisions will be of great importance; these will be set to maintain uncompromising discipline of the plan, improved organization of the investment process, and its full implementation, and to ensure the priority of modernization investment which is indispensable for harmonious socioeconomic development, and to ensure higher effectiveness of investments. In agreement with social interest in 1979 we consider as most important the tasks in housing construction, food economy, hospitals, and power industry. Increased outlays for the development of these fields with the reduction of the total size of investments naturally demands limits on investments in other fields. It is an objective necessity. We are counting on the aktiv's general understanding and support on this matter.

A particularly important task is the further improvement in the balance of foreign trade. It is connected with import requirements indispensable for the normal run of production, and with the need to repay credits incurred in previous years. It requires on the one hand further intensification of export production, and its higher profitability, and on the other hand the reduction of imports to essentials.

Taking into consideration the need to adapt our export offer according to changing conditions in capitalist countries' markets, the government provides in the plan for 1979 reserves of investment and material resources which will be set in motion should the chance appear for additional growth in our export.

We are deeply interested in intensifying in 1979 and in the years which will follow our trade with the socialist countries. The development of our long-term, programmed cooperation with the socialist countries; trade free from trend fluctuations, represents an important precondition for streamlining economic processes and increasing efficiency.

For the implementation of our socioeconomic tasks the further consolidation of our cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance in the implementation of our tasks. In 1978 many ministries, amalgamations and enterprises were faced with the need to limit the spending of import funds for purchases from the so-called second payments area which includes the developed capitalist countries and countries of the Third World.

This called for changes in the structure of output, by, above all, using domestic products instead of imported materials and parts. To this end we have been developing our research and promotion work. This effort should be continued because it is essential in light of the long-term prospect of limited import possibilities, as compared with the growing needs of our economy.

Of vital importance for improved efficiency is the development of our mass workers' rationalization and invention movement; better staff standards and up-to-date technical facilities are creating considerable opportunities in this sphere. We must continue to create conditions (?which will facilitate) the utilization in practice of suggestions put forward by our rationalizers and inventors.

Esteemed comrades: The socioeconomic tasks facing us also define the basic directions in our party's ideological training work. The scale and complexity of these tasks dictates even more forcefully the need to mobilize the whole party and community to actively participate in their implementation.

On many previous occasions our party appealed to the working people for increased effort, for additional output. Those appeals have always encountered a positive response and have brought measurable results. What matters today is above all good management, better organization and discipline; it matters that we produce, on the basis of resources we possess, more goods of better quality; that we make optimum use of the existing staff, materials and energy potential; in a word, what is involved here is the quality of work done by each citizen and by our whole community.

Within this context I would like to remind you of the appeal to mark by deeds the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, which I addressed to all the people from the Sejm rostrum on the anniversary of our regaining our independence. May I ask you comrades to prepare for and consider carefully the pledges that are going to be made, to adapt them to the needs and opportunities that really exist in the individual sectors of our economy. It is important that the deeds do indeed bring useful results. They should serve, above all, to achieve good management and good results, savings in materials and energy, to improve the quality of goods and to lower costs. That is, they should be based on improved organization and productivity of labor; it is of momentous importance not only economically but also politically. Comrades: All of us and all the people are responsible for Poland, for its position in the world and its security, for its today and its tomorrow. The prosperity of every Polish family, of every Pole depends on the prosperity of our country, on its economic strength, on the state of our political and social relations. This common responsibility for our motherland is confirmed and made real by the concrete, daily responsibility for the work we do, for the duties we have to perform, for the attitude to public matters, for our personal attitude in our daily lives.

In the appendix which we have put before the members of the Central Committee these problems were discussed more broadly. The basic problem is the strengthening of the sense of responsibility for good honest performance of one's task, for high quality of work, and this applies to everyone from the very top to the very bottom. The greatest degree of responsibility applies to the implementation of those tasks whose completion depends on the results of the effort of others.

Today, this is the most important, the most sensitive link. We must draw correct conclusions from this for our ideological training work as well as for our administrative and economic activity.

When we appeal to the working class for better efforts we should remember that equally great or even greater responsibility for the implementation of tasks rests on the leading cadres at all levels. The greater the scope of decisions the greater the responsibility, the official responsibility and social responsibility for the staffs, responsibility to the professional group, and in the case of party members to the party organization.

In the conditions of modern industry honest effort can only bring the expected results when it is part of an efficient system of organization and inspection, otherwise that effort is wasted and, in addition to material losses, this causes moral and political losses. It still happens quite often among us that people perceive more readily and more willingly discuss the deficiencies and faults in the work of others; they very often exaggerate, particularly when doing so serves to excuse their own weaknesses.

When we stimlate the creative, critical thinking of our working class, peasants and intelligentsia, when we encourage [word indistinct] criticism, we should at the same time inculcate the skill of self-critical assessment of one's own effort and of drawing from it practical conclusions.

We must demand this skill and this attitude first from party, government and economic cadres. This is an essential condition for effective effort and at the same time the vital characteristic of the style of work which corresponds to the standards and principles of socialist democracy.

The unification of our community in the performance of our common tasks, the inculcation of the sense of responsibility for our country, persistence and patience, the strengthening of discipline, will give the best and most lasting results in the conditions of a good democratic political atmosphere. We are and will go on creating this kind of atmosphere by our whole policy, by our concern for the creation and consolidation of socialist democracy based on equal participation and equal responsibility.

The high level of activity by workers' self-government and other forms of self-governing initiatives by working people, trade unions and social organizations, the stimulation of their participation in the solution of problems, particularly in consultation, all this will become a factor enabling us to organize our work more efficiently, to improve the mood and improve the effectiveness of effort. This is the strongest possible basis for the improvement in discipline, for wide-ranging social collaboration in the maintenance of order, for the creation of an atmosphere of condemnation by collectives of dishonest people who take their duties lightly, of demagogic demands and requirements not justified by one's own working contribution.

Of equal importance is the strict observance of justice in social and production relations. In the conditions of a relative shortage of some goods and benefits a just distribution of these goods and benefits in accordance with socialist principles is becoming an important political problem.

This particularly concerns places of work, and above all industrial works. Officials and party organizations should pay close attention to this matter. Active social supervision is essential here too; the proper reckoning of wages, the just allocation of apartments and holidays; an open decision-making process; energetic combating of favoritism and cliquishness; these are matters which every party member, every trade unionist, every youth activist should become involved in. It is the duty of our party, in all its organizations and at all levels, to make especially high moral demands of all officials. Performing a job cannot become an opportunity for personal gain, for the abuse of various types of privileges. Although such cases are rare, party control commissions should pay all the more attention to them, for they are in glaring contradiction to the norms of the party rules and regulations and to society's sense of justice.

It should be the concern of all party and state activists to concentrate on preventing such cases, for they damage the good name of our party and the people's authorities.

Comrades, it is one of the most important principles of our party's policy to constantly widen the scope and raise the standard of our dialog with the working class, with working people as a whole, with the whole nation. The idea is to make society more widely and deeply aware of the truth about the great goals toward which we are aiming and about the significance of the development program which we are implementing; about the road we have traversed and about the tasks that face us.

In ideological education, it is forbidden to pass over difficult issues, but it is also forbidden to agree to show them in a one-sided light. We should inculcate the consciousness of international and domestic conditions of progress. This is the main educational activity in the nation's education system; it is the basic task of the work of radio and television. It is at the same time the direct obligation of every party member at his place of work and in his home; among his nearest and dearest, and among strangers, in every situation. Only then, when our entire 3 million-strong party, when all its members, actively form society's opinions, remove misunderstandings, combat duplicity and hostility, when every issue is presented clearly and openly, only then can we effectively counteract rumors and pessimism, create an atmosphere of responsibility and honest work for the good of the country and the nation.

Esteemed comrades, all positive changes in the situation of the Polish nation in the 20th century are directly linked with the strivings and struggle of the Polish proletariat, with the influence its ideas and policies have exercised on national issues. These are outstandingly symbolized by two significant historical events, whose anniversaries fall in a few days' time, namely the creation of the Polish Communist Workers Party on 16 December 1918 and the congress of the unification of the Polish working class, at which, on 15 December 1948, the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party merged, bringing into being the PZPR. The Polish Communist Workers Party arose out of a merger of the social democrats of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania and the Polish party of the socialist lefts, several weeks after the regaining of independence in conditions of strong revolutionary tide, whose highest expression was the victorious, Great October Socialist Revolution. That party played a significant role in consolidating the position of the working class in the newly created Polish state, in the struggle for the people's cause, for a peaceful policy.

Workers' councils organized by communists demonstrated the maturity of the Polish proletariat in deciding the fate of the country. However, they did not win the struggle for the just social system, yet they exerted influence on the development of workers' organisations, on the awareness of the masses, and on social legislation.

The Communist Party of Poland [KPP], as it chose to be called at the third congress in 1925, contributed Leninism to the Polish workers' movement. In a difficult period of ideological transformations, full of internal conflict, and not free from errors, the party assimilated the principles of Leninism for the entire generation of worker's aktiv, and created firm foundations for the subsequent development of our movement. Persecuted and stubbornly fought by the authorities of the bourgeoisie and land-owning state, the KPP managed to bring up a devoted cadre of fighters for the workers' cause, both peasants and intelligentsia.

The KPP developed cooperation with united-front groups which constantly emerged from the Polish Socialist Party. Continuing the glorious traditions of its great predecessors, the KPP in theory and practice inflexibly stood for unity with the Soviet Union, solidarity with all forces of democracy and socialism in the world; it carried high the banner of internationalism, defended its principles at home in respect to national minorities, and in the international arena stubbornly maintaining that only an alliance with the forces of progress, embodied in the Soviet Union, provided the chance to save Poland in the face of the Hiterlite threat.

Despite the dissolution of the party in 1938, Polish communists have remained faithful to its ideals. On the battlefields of September fighting the invader at home and abroad, because of their efforts the Polish Worker's Party, the People's Guard and People's Army, the Union of Polish Patriots, and the Polish Army in the Soviet Union were created, the liberation program was prepared, firmly bonding the national and social cause, the Polish-Soviet alliance was created, and the road toward the People's Poland was opened.

Comrades, let us pay homage to the Polish communists to the KPP aktiv and the Communist Union of Polish Youth, to those who died in the struggle and to those, who, together with us, built People's Poland. Let us greet warmly the veterans of the workers' movement, our often aged comrades, who constantly support our efforts, propagate communist ideals among the young, and work devotedly for the cause of socialism.

Dear Comrades, the unification of the workers' movement in 1948 was an historical victory for the Polish working Party, and the Polish Socialist Party. It put an end to the 50-year old rift in the Polish proletariat, and brought fulfillment to the undying hopes for unification. The political unification of the workers' movement was made possible by deep transformations which took place in the political parties of the working class and in our people's situation in the struggle for national and social liberation . Cooperation between Polish workers' parties with the leftwing current of the socialist movement was developed. The idea of unity of all progressive and patriotic forces of the nation was initiated by the PZPR--an idea which has been a constant feature of our policy. The creation of People's Poland, its participation in the historical victory over Hitlerism, and its return to the Piast lands on Nysa, Odra and the Baltic, distinctly demonstrated the correctness of the PZPR program and the key importance of the Polish-Soviet alliance.

The nationalization of industry and agricultural reform created an objective social base for workers' unity. In the struggle for the consolidation of the People's rule, in confrontation with reaction, with Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party and armed underground, the awareness of the working class matured. Leftwing unifying forces in the Polish Socialist Party were growing eager for unification, and the influence of a reformist and nationalist movement was weakening. These ideological transformations, together with growing grassroots cooperation between workers' organizations, helped to form closer links between the two parties and aided unification.

The PZPR was the leading force in the process and transformation, but was on equal terms and in cooperation with the reemerged [as heard] Polish Socialist Party. The unification was the achievement of the two parties and gave satisfaction to nearly 2 million members and the entire Polish working class. In the preparation for the unification great service was done by the leading activists of the PPR and PPS: Boleslaw Bierut, Wladyslaw Gomulka, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Aleksander Zawadzki, Hilary Minc, Franciszek Joziak-Witold, Henryk Swiatkowski, Oscar Lange, Adam Rapacki, and many, many others.

The unification congress laid down the program for the construction of foundations of socialism in Poland, and the party of the Polish working class, unified on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, has become the main force serving the people in its realization.

The party's program stimulated the creative activity of the working class, peasants and intelligentsia; it gained broad and warm support from the young generation which, at the same time, united in the Union of Polish Youth.

Because of the devoted labor of the entire community and the colossal fraternal help from the Soviet Union, the implementation of the program enabled Poland to achieve modernization, form the foundation for a new socialist industry, change social structure, shape a planned economy, and effect an educational and cultural revolution.

In this historical work our party grew, won and consolidated its position as the leading force of the nation; the workers-peasant alliance was consolidated, the socialist political system of our state was shaped, and cooperation with allied parties was developed with the ZSL and SD. Old political divisions disappeared, and the unity of patriotic forces in the shape of the National Unity Front was formed.

On the threshold of the seventies we undertook a new program, no less important than that mapped out at the unification congress, and in many respects more difficult and more extensive--the program of building the developed socialist community. Our party and our people have a justified right to be satisfied with the great progress made by our country, owing to the implementation of the sixth and seventh congresses' resolutions in all spheres of the economy, in increasing the living standards of the community, and in the development of science, education and culture.

We have strengthened the position of our fatherland in the world, and we have tightened the bonds of internationalist unity and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the entire community of socialist states.

Today, 30 years since the unification congress, the great majority of our party members belong to the young generation, brought up by the Union of Polish Youth, the Union of Socialist Youth, the Union of Rural Youth, the Union of Polish Students and the contemporary socialist unions of Polish youth.

Only 1 in 12 members of our party joined our movement before 1946. However, 250,000 party members play an important role in the life of the party and constitute a most hardened and experienced ideological backbone.

Comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee let us address our gratitude and respect to those of our comrades whose political activity has been entered in the annals of the history of People's Poland for their devotion, ideological fortitude, for their faithful service to socialist Poland. Let us wish them good health and satisfaction from the achievements of our party, the Polish working class, and from the flourishing of our fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades, the path of our party and people in the last 30 years has not been easy; on the contrary, the building of socialism was begun in very difficult conditions, of terrible war losses and destruction, in the situation of a cold war which threatened the explosion of a new world conflict, in the atmosphere of sharp political and ideological confrontation. We often had to face the forces of reaction which, despite failing influence, constantly tried to disturb the development of the country in alliance with anticommunist centres abroad. We overcame those difficulties because we were guided by the interests of the Polish people, and because we always had the unfailing support of the Polish working class and all working people.

As a party, we were able to cope with historical tasks because we had brought up an excellent aktiv, devoted and hardened, experienced and educated, and fully devoted to the cause of Poland and socialism.

The entire experience of the last 30 years confirms the correctness of the general line of our party, the line of building socialism in accordance with the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, based on the experience and aspirations of the Polish working class and Polish people.

The entire experience of the last 30 years confirms the life-giving force of proletarian internationalism, the historical importance of the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. On these principles is based the foreign policy of our state, and the ideological work of our party serves its consolidation. They meet the most vital national and state reasons and constitute a firm foundation for our national security, our defense and our contribution towards the cause of peace in Europe and in the world.

The bond with the working class is the main source of the party's strength. We are the party of the Polish people, standing at the helm of statesmanship and leading all mass undertakings. That all-national position our party gained owing to the fact that it expresses the socialist ideal of the Polish working class properly, and to the fact that it expresses their social and national responsibility.

In our times the long-term interests of the working class constitute the condensed expression of the interests of all the nation. On the basis of class orientation, incorporated in the system and policy of People's Poland, we are building the patriotic unity of the Polish nation. Only such unity can become the firm foundation for the realization of national aspirations and for building a successful future.

By undertaking and conducting a policy of national unity and of building socialism our party was fully aware of existing differences resulting from old political divisions. We strived to close the difficult period of our history marked by conflict and internal struggle. We have created conditions for everyone who wants to work honestly for the country. In the contemporary world Poland is a leading country as regards the scope of civil rights, freedom of thought and freedom of conscience.

Attempts to rehash old divisions and revive compromised political trends, which in the past condemned Poland to weakness, threats and, finally, isolation when facing Nazi invaders, are directed against the most vital interests of the country. They are being made at the instigation of foreign centers, which would like to capitalize on them.

I am certain that the counteraction of these damaging attempts will receive--as to date--the support of all patriots, all who are guided by the well-being of Poland and of the people.

Comrades, the independence, security and peace of our nation are the fundamental precepts of party policy and the policy of the Polish People's Republic. We have built strong foundations by multiplying the potential of our country into national unity. We have created unfailing and fast guarantees, first of all through the unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union, and through participation in the political and defense coalition of the Warsaw Treaty. We will always protect and strengthen the cohesion of our allied system, because it is demanded by the most vital interests of Poland of the entire community of socialist states.

The recent Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee provided firm confirmation that the basic aim of the Warsaw Treaty states and of their coordinated policy is the consolidation of peace in Europe.

In the declaration approved at the conference we again expressed, with full power, our desire to continue the deepening of detente, the full integral realization of the Helsinki accord, to increase the friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation with all Western countries, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The foundation of peaceful relations in Europe is the permanent feature of the political and territorial order created on our continent as the result of World War II, the postwar development and the inviolability of existing borders. Together with our allies we will guard the borders as a basic condition for our security and that of all Europe.

From the very beginning Poland contributed its maximum share and will continue to do so toward the realization of the joint line of the Warsaw Treaty states aimed at deepening detente. In 1974, on behalf of Poland, I submitted to the United Nations the idea that all states undertake the great task of raising societies in a spirit of peace. Now at the United Nations General Assembly session our draft is being discussed. We are glad that it met with the support of so many countries and has been approved by the UN Political Committee.

In the Moscow declaration the honest desire of the Warsaw Treaty states to put an end to the dangerous and expensive arms race was extensively presented and confirmed.

We have again presented our proposals hitherto, and we have made fresh initiatives of great importance, determining the fate of detente and conditioning the approval of international security and peace. Together with other countries we attached particular importance to the speedy conclusion of the second Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. It is not only in the interest of the Soviet Union and the United States, but also of all mankind.

Poland, which first submitted the idea of nuclear-free zones, consistently opposes, together with her allies, the threat to Europe and the world caused by the continuation of the nuclear arms race. We must not allow the introduction of new mass-destruction weapons. We again appeal to the United States and to its NATO allies to give up the production and stationing in Europe of neutron weapons; for Poland, as for other central European countries and all nations of our continent, this is of primary importance.

In the Moscow declaration the Warsaw Treaty states also declared themselves unequivocally in favor of limiting conventional weapons. We have been striving to achieve this aim for many years, during, among others, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. However, for some time now the NATO states have been going in a completely different direction. They have adopted and are putting into practice a long-term program of intensification of armaments, supported by the provision for annual increases in military budgets in addition to and above the inflation rate. In Europe, this applies particularly to the FRG, where the Bundeswehr constitutes the main NATO force.

The Warsaw Treaty states cannot shut their eyes to this because what is involved here is the achievement by NATO of military superiority; in this situation the prevention of the unsettling of the balance of power in Europe and the maintenance of our states' defense efficiency are a matter of responsibility for the security and peace in Europe--the sole and exclusive criterion which is used in our alliance to consider and jointly decide these questions.

The Politburo gave expression to its stance in the communique issued on 28 November this year immediately after the Moscow conference.

The formulation of lasting guarantees for the independence, security and peace of the Polish people is, in fact, comrades, our party's greatest task. Their preservation and constant strengthening is our sacred duty to all the people. We will always perform this duty as our highest obligation and at the same time make a worthy Polish contribution to the cause of strengthening peace for Europe and the world.

Dear comrades: faced with complex problems which we must take up and resolve, we look confidently forward to the future. We have achieved much, but much remains to be done. Our times and the cause which we have espoused make great demands on all working people and on the whole community. But the greatest demands are those which we have to make of ourselves--of the 3 million PZPR members. Thirty years of our party's development and activity prove that we are able to deal with these demands and with that responsibility. Our party has proved itself in confrontation with the most difficult tasks and problems, in happy situations but also in dramatic ones; it has learned to look at its successes realistically and to face difficulties calmly.

The teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the interest and endeavors of the Polish people, patriotism and internationalism are our compass and reliable signpost. We constitute a great political force, an ideologically united and organizationally efficient force, a force indivisibly united with the Polish working class, peasants and intelligentisa, with Polish young people and the whole nation. The good of Poland is our only aim and highest duty.

We are required by statute to convene the next, eighth congress of our party in 1980; that congress will consider the program for Poland's development in the next decade. Two factors will decide that program; on the one hand, the material results which we have achieved in the current decade and on which we shall base our plans for the future; on the other, the experiences which we will have gained, the level of civic awareness and civic commitment on which we can build, all of us together, all of our people.

Therefore, let every member of our party ask himself: What have I done to implement the policy of the party, for Poland's development, for putting into practice the principles of socialism? How good is my effort, my social work; what have I neglected in this respect and what should I do to insure that my contribution is in measure with my abilities and duties? This kind of attitude, inspired and strengthened by party organizations, if it spreads and embraces all party members, will also have its effect on all working people and will liberate the mightiest reserves which exist in people, in their knowledge and commitment.

Let us strengthen our party. Let us persistently put its program into practice. Let us always and everywhere prove ourselves worthy of the best traditions of the Polish workers' movement, of our highest duty--to serve the Polish people, build strength and prosperity, and strengthen our motherland's international position.

GIEREK ATTENDS GALA ANNIVERSARY CONCERT IN WARSAW

LD151012Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A gala concert has been held in Warsaw where, 30 years ago during the historic unification congress, the PZPR was created. It was organized by the PZPR Central Committee and the Warsaw City PZPR Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of the unfication of the workers movement in our country, and on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Polish Communist Party. The Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science witnessed the arrival of cordially welcomed members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee. Present were aktivists of the workers movement, including former members of the Polish Communist Party, the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party, veterans of the struggle for national and social liberation, leading workers and young people. The festivities began with the singing of the Internationale. Next, ensembles performed under the slogan "This Is the Party's Deed, This Is the Party's Thought."

MILITARY DAILY VIEWS PLANS TO STRENGTHEN FRG'S BUNDESWEHR

AU121320Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Stefan Zielicz article: "The Bundeswehr as an Instrument of Power--Whose Power?"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that readers of the West German press read with great interest the front-page information about the structural changes in the Bundeswehr announced by Bonn Defense Minister Hans Apel.

It is possible that some naive people thought that these changes would affect the political image of the West German Armed Forces, because the liberal press, which usually supports the governing coalition of the FRG, has recently published articles critical of the reactionary spirit prevalent in military units, particularly among officers.

Yet another alarming expression of these reactionary tendencies caused Social Democratic Bundestag Deputy Paul Neumann to make accusations against Commander Hort Wenig of the Bundesmarine in a letter addressed to Vice Admiral Guenther Luther, inspector of the Bundesmarine. According to witnesses, Deputy Neumann alleged that Commander Wenig, deputy head of the naval office in Wilhelmshaven, had allowed himself to state the following in the home of an officer about Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky:

"He is a socialist swine and a Jew in the bargain! Pity Hitler did not send him to a gas chamber. He sent too few, much too few Jews to die in the gas chambers. He should have gassed and eliminated this plague to the last one. We would have been much better off in such a case...."

Could it be that the reaction to these disturbing facts might be those "structural changes in the Bundeswehr" whose announcement was carried by the front pages of the West German dailies at the beginning of last November?

Nothing of the kind! According to Minister Apel, these changes will only affect the organizational structure and are expected, in his view, to enhance the Bundeswehr's combat capacity. To facilitate command, companies will be made smaller, but the peacetime strength of battalions will be increased from three to four companies and brigades from three to four battalions. The present number of 33 brigades will be increased to 36 in keeping with the new structure. Each company is to possess 13 tanks or 11 armored vehicles.

These changes will also help increase the combat capacity of the territorial defense troops, which will receive the weapons used at present by the operational troops. The speed with which this will be done depends on the supplies of new weapons. The territorial defense troops are expected, if necessary, to reinforce the operational army with six large units, whose weapons and training will be up to NATO standards.

Minister Apel also announced that the number of training ranges will be increased by 1,900 to 5,900 and that all this is to cost some $160 million.

"The reorganization of the structure of the Bundeswehr will greatly help increase the combat capacity of the units assigned to advance defense," Gen Hort Hildebrandt, inspector of the ground forces, said on 11 December. "This will strengthen the NATO forces in Central Europe."

The new structure of the Bundeswehr has already been approved by NATO headquarters in Brussels and evaluated as a considerable strengthening of the military power of the Atlantic bloc.

As you see, the issue is again to enhance the Bundeswehr's military strength, while preserving its present reactionary, rightist political image. The issue is that this power, which is equally dangerous to democracy in the FRG and to peace in Europe, becomes even more dangerous!

As fate would have it, the SPD weekly VORWAERTS on 2 December published an article by Minister Apel on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Germany.

"Perhaps one of the most serious errors made by social democracy," Apel states in his article, "was the failure to take advantage of the opportunity to transform the Reichswehr into...a reliable instrument of democratic power...the SPD has drawn the necessary conclusions from this..."

Really?

JABLONSKI CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE TO VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS

LD150944Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An article by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, under the title "From the Alliance of Revolutionaries to the Brotherhood of the States and Peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland" has appeared in the December issue of the periodical VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, published by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee. It underlines the connection between the regaining of independence by Poland, the formation of the Polish Communist Party and the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, and it says that the close cooperation with the Soviet Union is the basis of the further successful development of People's Poland and its standing in the world.

GIEREK RECEIVES SCOUTING UNION DELEGATION

LD151042Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, received a delegation of the Union of Polish Scouts [ZHP] in the presence of Henryk Jablonski, member of the Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Main Council of the Friends of Scouting. On behalf of the more than 3 million members of the ZHP Jerzy Wojciechowski, chief scout, spoke about the major actions and achievements of scouts in the recent past. The young people in ZHP have undertaken many social and educational actions and also a wide program of activities connected with the important anniversaries of the Polish workers movement celebrated this year. Edward Gierek was given a book on "Scouts Report to the Party". It contains the all of the ZHP achievements from 15th July, 1973, when the ZHP banner was decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class at the Frombork young builders rally. The scouts responded to this honorable distinction with a competitive movement and by participation in many social actions serving the whole society.

Thanking the scouts for their valuable contribution to development of the socialist fatherland, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said that the program currently being implemented by the party was chiefly serving the young generation of Poles. Edward Gierek conveyed to the ZHP members wishes for future successes in the service for the country's development, pointing out that the initiative and achievements of scouts are an example for other youth organizations.

TEJCHMA, HUNGARY'S SZEKER COMMENT ON ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD141108Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the 16th session of the Polish-Hungarian standing commission for economic cooperation have ended in Warsaw. Jozef Tejchma, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, today signed the protocol of the 16th session. During the ceremony they made short speeches. Jozef Tejchma spoke first:

[Tejchma--begin recording] We have just signed a protocol which contains the results of the work of our joint session. That session discussed further cooperation in all sectors, particularly in the economic one. In economic cooperation each side starts from the point of view of its own interests and its own needs; that is natural and understandable, and there is no need to hide it. Our parties, our governments (?defend) the interest of our peoples, our countries, our societies. (?That such successful cooperation exists) between Poland and Hungary results from the fact that there is no clash of interests between us; our interests are joint interests. Objectively speaking, there are limitless possibilities for expanding cooperation in all directions and in all sectors. It is clear that we must stress here the subjective factor in the sense that much depends on it for the objective possibilities to be most fully used to extend that cooperation. This very subjective factor, the human, organizational factor, was the work of our session. It is in our best interest to obtain successful results and outline good directions for the expansion of cooperation in the future. [end recording]

Gyula Szeker then spoke:

[Szeker--recorded in Hungarian with Polish translation superimposed] I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Polish comrades for the readiness they have shown for cooperation, for their attention, and for the cordiality they have shown us during the work of the sessions. Each session of our commission is an important event, strengthening and speeding up the implementation of our economic cooperation. We are of the opinion that the current session has brought successful results. The trade turnover between our countries will reach 900 billion forints in the course of 5 years. One can state with certainty that these plans will be realized, which will doubtless have an influence on the strengthening of mutual, friendly contacts between our countries. [end recording]

BRIEFS

BUMAR AGENCY IN LUANDA--Polish foreign trade enterprise Bumar will shortly open its agency in Luanda which will make it possible to further expand Bumar's activity in Angola. A service station has been opened there this year for heavy construction machines imported from Poland. The machines are used for the construction of mining in Angola and in municipal building in Luanda. It is envisaged that some 16,000 new schools and health centres will be constructed there by 1980. A contract was signed in August this year to supply heavy bulldozers, loaders and diggers to that country. Some of them are adjusted for the work in agriculture. The contract has been almost completely executed. Now Bumar offers supplies of harbour reloading cranes. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0906 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT FANFANI

AU142117Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/12/1978--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received in the afternoon of December 14 Amontore Fanfani, president of the Senate of the Italian Republic, and his wife Mariapia Fanfani, now visiting Romania as guests of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview, they stressed with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Italy recorded upward and fruitful course in recent years, an evolution which has been strongly encouraged by the official visit paid by the Romanian head of state to Italy, by the important accords and understandings established during the summit Romanian-Italian dialogue. At the same time, favorable premises were considered to exist for the further amplification of the bilateral relations, and the joint wish was expressed that these possibilities be fructified to the full and most efficiently, that the collaboration between Romania and Italy be expanded and deepened politically, economically, technically, scientifically, culturally and in other domains. Emphasized was the important contribution the parliaments of the two countries are called upon to make for the strengthening of the fruitful collaboration between Romania and Italy, to closer rapprochement between the Romanian and Italian peoples, to their benefit, in the interest of cooperation and understanding among nations.

The interview occasioned an exchange of views on essential problems of present international political life. In this context, emphasis was placed on the need for intensifying the efforts for achieving actual security and broad cooperation in Europe, for the effective translation into life of the Helsinki Conference Final Act provisions, for the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion due in 1980. It was pointed out that the securing of a lasting peace on our continent decisively demands the cessation of the arms race, a switch over to firm, concrete measures on military disengagement, disarament, first of all nuclear disarmament.

At the same time, it was considered that everything should be done for the continuation and consolidation of the course toward detente in international life, with action taken for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict still prevailing in various zones of the world, for military confrontations between states to be renounced, for the broad promotion of the political, peaceful negotiations as the only means of solving disputed issues.

Highlighted was also the need for the liquidation of underdevelopment and for the establishment of a new international economic order ensuring the speeded up progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, as also world economic stability.

It was stressed that the complex issues concerning mankind can only be solved with the participation of all countries, irrespective of their size or social system.

BELGIAN PAPER REPORTS ROMANIA PUNISHES HUNGARIAN MINERS

TA141245Y Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 14 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Brussels, Dec. 14 (AFP)--The Romanian Government has put 4,000 miners of Hungarian descent into labor camps for going on strike, the Belgian newspaper LA LANTERNE reported today.

The report said that in July 1977 the government announced plans to put back the retirement age and this sparked off strikes in the mining valley of Jiu, south west Romania.

The miners' representatives demanded the maintenance of existing retirement limits, better working conditions and the abolition of fines "which could sometimes take up a whole month's salary."

LA LANTERNE said that shortly afterwards, 4,000 miners were arrested and sent to 22 labor camps. The Jiu Valley was proclaimed a "forbidden area" and remained so until early this year.

The report said the men's conditions amounted to imprisonment. It said they were employed in digging a canal and in draining part of the Danube delta region.

A branch of Amnesty International at Liege had agreed to take up the miners' cause, the newspaper said.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH UPON RECEIVING NORBERT WIENER AWARD

AU131425Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 December Bucharest ceremony at which he was awarded the "Norbert Wiener" Gold Medal of the World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics (WOGSC)]

[Text] Mr WOGSC director general, madam and messrs, members of the delegation--distinguished and eminent scientists, comrades and friends,

I want to begin by welcoming you to Romania and by cordially greeting you; I hope you have a pleasant stay in my country.

I thank you, and through you, the Fourth Congress for Cybernetics and General Systems, for the decision to present me with the first "Norbert Wiener" Memorial Gold Medal. I regard this as a great honor primarily for Romanian science, for the Romanian people and for their policy of international peace and cooperation.

As you are well aware, cybernetics did not assert itself in the world without difficulties--as a matter of fact, it is not the only science that had to struggle for its assertion--however, it has now proven its viability and its importance for mankind's development. Actually, all new elements, in any field, have to struggle to assert themselves, and, in the final analysis, only what has been achieved through struggle is viable and plays an important role in the development of human civilization.

You were absolutely right in stating that along with other brilliant human achievements, cybernetics is a sector of great importance. This science contributes to the establishment of a better and more just world, in which each nation can freely develop, in which people can use their knowledge to good account, and in which the personality of the individual and of peoples can assert itself. The Romanian people, who suffered under foreign domination for long periods of time, have now started along the path of building a revolutionary system, the socialist system, whose aim is not only to free man from exploitation and oppression, but also to restore his dignity, creativity and to enable him to freely asset himself in all the areas.

It is true that, like other social systems, socialism does not reveal its entire force on the first day. Just as cybernetics and other sciences struggled to develop, socialism, too, as the system of social justice and progress for all mankind and peace, is asserting itself in the struggle against all sorts of difficulties.

However, this is not the time to talk about this. I only want to mention that we in Romania are doing everything possible so that the society that we are building through the work of all the people--and in which science plays a primary role--should secure the best possible and equal working and living conditions for the people. We want our society to facilitate each person's free access to scientific and cultural achievements, and to enable each person and all the people to fully assert their creative potential in all areas.

Indeed, the contemporary world has many problems to solve. We live in an era of great revolutionary achievements in general knowledge, in the technical and social sciences. Unfortunately, it must be said that these wonderful achievements are not used only to promote the peoples' welfare and happiness. Many of them--sometimes the newest and most important among them--serve the manufacture of weapons and means of human destruction, endangering the life and development of each nation and of the entire human civilization.

This is why, on receiving this important medal, I want to express my hope--and I dare say my conviction--since I know not only the Romanian scientists, but many scientists in other countries, that the researchers and scholars will cease to indiscriminately fill orders for weaponry, for mankind's destruction, and that they will reflect on their great responsibility for the peoples, for civilization, for their children, for all humanity. I want to believe that they will struggle so that their achievements, research and creativity, and science in general, will cease to serve the purposes of war and the destruction of what mankind has accompalished through the centuries, and that they will serve instead solely the progress, welfare, freedom and happiness of the people, of each individual. In fact, this is the humanitarian vocation and the noble role of the sciences, and I believe that cybernetics will make it a point of honor to work along this line. (applause)

We in Romania are interested in raising the level of material and intellectual development of our society, and are doing everything possible--and we are determined to further work for this--to halt the arms race, and to promote a new policy of cooperation among all the nations, based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation, designed to solve the complex contemporary problems and to insure the freedom and well-being of the peoples, of all men. (applause)

I do not want to be unjust to the politicians and to heads of state and government, who also have an important role to play. I hope that they will listen more to the wishes of their peoples and to the wishes of all mankind, and that they will take the advice of the scientists--and I hope the scientists will offer such advice--and that they will cease competing in the arms race. Let us compete in developing economy and science, and cooperate to insure prosperity and civilization and the world! (applause)

Once again I want to thank you and all the participants in the fourth congress who awarded me this medal. I regard it as my duty and as the duty of our government and political leadership to act even more energetically to develop the Romanian society, and to promote science, culture and technology, as factors of primary importance for the progress of each society. At the same time, I regard it as a great duty to make every effort on behalf of my people's well-being, their independence and peace, and also on behalf of developing relations with all the states in the world, regardless of their social system, so as to contribute to the achievement of a better and more just world, a world of international peace and cooperation.

I want to once again express my hope that you, who are working in a revolutionary field of science, will make greater efforts not only to develop cybernetics and other sciences, but also to increase the role played by the scientists, by science in general, in insuring progress and peace in the world.

After all, the peoples constitute a huge force. No statesman could manufacture nuclear weapons or even one cannon without the scientists, without workers and engineers; hence, the workers, engineers and scientists can raise their voices more resolutely and stop the arms race. They can save civilization and peace!

With these thoughts, I want to once again express thanks for the medal awarded to me. I shall always wear it with pride, not only because it is the first such medal, but also because it has been presented to me by eminent scientists who want peace and equal cooperation among all the nations! (loud applause)

BURTICA MEETS WITH CYPRIOT TRADE MINISTER

AU141210Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this morning had a meeting with Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus, who is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing trade exchange and economic cooperation in fields of common interest.

PORTUGAL'S EANES RECEIVES RCP SECRETARY CAZACU

AU14218Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, (AGERPRES) 14/12/1978--Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, received on December 14 in Lisbon Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister of Romania.

Evoked with profound satisfaction during the interview was the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Portugal. The joint wish was also emphasized for the Romanian-Portuguese relations to continually expand politically, economically, culturally and scientifically in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which accords with the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of security, collaboration, progress, peace in Europe and the world over.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--A protocol for 1979-1990 was signed today in Bucharest on direct scientific-technical cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the Soviet Union. The document envisages developments in the area of research and production, aimed at increasing the nutritive value of meat and dairy products, and at fully utilizing raw materials and new sources of vegetables and animal proteins. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 78 AU]

IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS BEING WATCHED 'WITH CONCERN'

LD141822Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--Although events in Iran are exclusively the internal affair of that country, Yugoslavia, as many other countries, watches their development with concern, from the standpoint of the consequences they may entail on a broader international plane, said Yugoslav Secretariat spokesman Kalezic at his regular press conference here today. Kalezic was answering a request to assess developments in Iran and the consequences of the present instability in that country.

TANJUG REPORTS TITO'S ANSWER TO IRAQI PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

LD142102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--In his answer to a message from Iraqi President al-Bakr, President Tito set out Yugoslavia's position on current developments in the Middle East, on a Middle East settlement and the settlements of the Palestinian problem. This was said by Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Kalezic who was requested at his regular press conference here today to comment on the contents of President Tito's message to al-Bakr.

Kalezic said the exchange of messages between Tito and al-Bakr is a continuation of the exchange of views between the top leaders of the two friendly countries. Iraq and Yugoslavia very successfully cooperate both bilaterally and within the framework of non-aligned activities, Kalezic noted.

OFFICIALS, PRESS ENDORSE TITO'S 'COLLECTIVE WORK' IDEA

AU131110Y [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 December, on page six, carries a 600-word TANJUG report on a speech by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, in which he points out that Comrade Tito's statements in his speeches at the 11th LCY Congress and at the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia about "the collective work of organs and leaderships and about the struggle against the tendencies of individual personal leadership and careerism are of strategic importance for the further development of our system," and "must be implemented on a broader scale in the affirmation of democratic collective work of organs at all levels and in every community of our society."

The practice of "democratic collective work" must be enriched in accordance with President Tito's statements, and "the roots of all tendencies and ambitions of individual leadership and careerist behavior must be removed in all communities in our society; that is, in every commune, province and republic," Bakali said. He stressed that inspired by Tito's words, "all working collectives, institutions, organs and leaderships of communes and of the province of Kosovo should move toward enriching the practice of democratic collective work, assert the collective method of work of all organs and leadership and thereby remove the basis for careerism and individual personal leadership." In this connection Bakali called "particularly for energetic action against all occurrences of national and regional leadership."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 December, on page two, carries a 600-word commentary by Ivan Torov entitled "An Inspiring Step Forward" on the question of "collective work and leadership" in the Yugoslav self-managing socialist society in light of Comrade Tito's historical message" on this question at the recent congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

"The collective work and leadership in the SFRY Presidency and in the LCY Central Committee Presidium soon will no longer be isolated examples of developing new and improving the existing forms of self-managing, social and political life", the commentary says and adds that "many institutions of the self-managing and and political system are already at the threshold of introducing a 1-year term of office in leadership, and of asserting collective work. Among the first is the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia which has opened the door to this principle in its statute. The Presidium fo the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia has also responded to Tito's words. The young people energetically insist on eliminating professionalization from leadership". It is also noted that recently "many assemblies of sociopolitical communities have joined in the concrete implementation of Tito's words and are striving by their example to assert the collective work."

Recalling that in the last delegate and political elections in many communities there were "individuals who stubbornly strived" to become or to continue to be members of one or another leadership "at any price", and that in regard to this phenomenon Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his recent KOMUNIST interview that "collective work is a lethal inocculation against the bureaucratic-leadership ambitions of individuals and groups," BORBA further says in its commentary that "the present stage of development of the self-managing society implies a break with certain customary rules of behavior in the cadres policy at all levels, ranging from the work organization to the federation." It is known that "many communities have virtually no new people. The same teams have occupied the leading positions in these communities for the last 10 or even 20 years. Their term of rule is often unlimited." A similar situation can also be found in many working collectives, BORBA says. It concludes: "The practice of the higher forums already provides concrete solutions for the consistent implementation of Tito's idea. The discussions on possibilities and ways to introduce collective work and leadership are assuming increasingly wider proportions. Naturally, it should not be expected that this principle will be implemented in all communities, organizations, forums and organs as early as in the period before the next elections but this also does not mean that this work should be protracted where there are no constitutional or statutory obstacles. There is no and should be no dilemma about the need for collective work. Therefore it must be consistently realized because this is the only correct road to creating an even more democratic and humane self-managing society."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 December also carries on page six a 120-word report by "D.D." noting that at its session on 8 December "the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia supported Comrade Tito's initiative on the need to take measures for a further advancement of the methods and forms of organization and work of forums and organs, for the development and implementation of collective work and joint responsibility, and the introduction of the institution of chairman in our political system." The Presidency concluded that President Tito's initiative "must be implemented as soon as possible." It also proposed that, in view of the sociopolitical, constitutional and legal nature of the questions involved, the necessary "consultations at the level of the republics should be held within the shortest possible time," BORBA reports.

SUNDIC SCORES KOMMUNIST'S ACCUSATIONS ON SFRY-PRC RELATIONS

LD142310Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Moscow paper KOMMUNIST is the theoretical organ of the CPSU Central Committee which as a rule publishes articles and discussions in agreement with competent personalities in the political leadership.

It is true that everything that KOMMUNIST publishes signed by responsible people from the Central Committee does not necessarily reflect the official stance of the CPSU Central Committee, but such poor coordination is rare.

In its last issue, KOMMUNIST published an article in which, as usual, it attacked China's foreign policy and also, in this context, Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The article actually repeated those thoughtless and, shall we say, malicious accusations about Yugoslav-Chinese relations which we also heard and read on the occasion of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, and to which the Yugoslav public reacted in good time. From the KOMMUNIST article, it transpires that good Yugoslav-Chinese relations are helping China to lead an anti-Soviet policy, which means in other words that China can manipulate Yugoslavia in its dispute with the Soviet Union. We do not know what KOMMUNIST thinks about Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but on the basis of its conclusions about Yugoslav-Chinese relations it would be possible to conclude that it does not think much of them.

Even before President Tito's visit to China, and especially before Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, the Chinese leadership knew perfectly well that no improvement in Yugoslav-Chinese relations could be achieved at the expense of another country, including of course the Soviet Union. Such attempts, in fact, were not even made by the Chinese side. On the other hand, good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are not and have never been directed against China. KOMMUNIST knows as well as Yugoslavia that Yugoslavia has never been a toy in the hands of the great powers, and that it never will be, either. After all, what would KOMMUNIST say if we, using its arguments, tried to explain the relations between China and the members of the Warsaw Treaty which, with the exception of Romania, follow Soviet policy to the letter in the dispute with China? KOMMUNIST's approach to the problem of relations and cooperation among the socialist countries and their communist and workers parties is completely incompatible with the spirit of the times in which we live, and especially with the conclusions of the Berlin Conference of Communist Parties of Europe. It reminds us of that long-outdated slogan from the period of the Cominform: He who is not with us in everything is against us. This does not only remind us of it, it is also more and more present nowadays as a measure of relations and cooperation among the socialist countries.

However, it is pointless to try to change somebody's malicious view, including that of KOMMUNIST, by arguments which the organ of the CPSU Central Committee has ignored. We are patient and can wait until all those who think like KOMMUNIST realize their error. After all, KOMMUNIST, like ourselves, witnessed the time when the blackest accusations were leveled against Yugoslavia in the name of the same principles as today's rebukes, while later they were ashamed of it. Soviet-Chinese relations are obviously bad, but Yugoslavia is not at all responsible for this. However, if anyone wished that relations between the two great socialist countries were better, it is undoubtedly Yugoslavia. Proceeding from this, Yugoslavia will continue to develop and promote its relations with China and with the Soviet Union in keeping with the principles of full equality and noninterference in internal affairs. We reject KOMMUNIST's rebukes as improper and malicious.

FRG ENVOY MEETS WITH VRHOVEC ON EXTRADITION AGREEMENT

LD141940Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jesco von Puttkamer, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Yugoslavia, in a talk on December 6, stressed the readiness on both sides to surmount existing problems and further promote and develop relations between the two countries.

The talk was held at the request of the ambassador of FR of Germany. Mirko Kalezic, spokesman for the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in reference today to the talk, said that it is not Yugoslavia's practice to release details on this kind of talks.

In answering a question by journalists at his regular press conference today, spokesman Mirko Kalezic said that at the talks Ambassador Puttkamer by [as received] stated on behalf of his government that good relations with Yugoslavia are a constant interest of the Federal Republic of Germany. The statement was welcomed by the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, since good relations are in the interest of both countries.

"Yugoslavia has always proceeded from relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic being of great importance to cooperation, peace, and security in Europe. These, however, can develop only on the foundations of full equality in every respect," said Kalezic.

Spokesman Kalezic also stated that the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs Josip Vrhovec also evaluated as positive the intentions expressed by the government of the Federal Republic to take specific measures to prevent anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity on its territory.

In the talk with the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Vrhovec stressed the independence of Yugoslav courts and rejected allegations that the Belgrade court's decision not to grant the request for extradition of four West German citizens means a blow to the struggle against international terrorism, Kalezic said.

The Yugoslav side further has in no way violated the provisions of the extradition agreement, said the press spokesman today.

OECD SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD132114Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 13 (TANJUG)--"OECD" Secretary-General Emil van Lennep arrived here today for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

Van Lennep will discuss with Yugoslav leaders possibilities for the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and "OECD", the organization which groups 24 industrially developed countries of Europe, America and Asia.

"OECD" countries account for close to a half of total Yugoslav foreign trade. Nearly all Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad are in these countries which also account for some 80 percent of the total Yugoslav trade deficit.

Received by Tito

LD141330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the OECD, and had a lengthy and cordial conversation with him. On this occasion President Tito underlined the need for the creation of more favorable and mutually beneficial opportunities for further development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD member countries.

The president also spoke of the economic problems confronting developing countries, of the broader aspects of the construction of a new international economic order, and of the need for concrete steps to be undertaken in this direction.

The talks were attended by Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council, Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Gavro Cerovic, head of the SFRY permanent delegation at the OECD; and Tom Alexander, special aide to the secretary general.

CROATIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ROME ON TRADE TIES

LD141614Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Rome, Dec 13 (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Republican Executive Council of Croatia, a constituent Yugoslav republic, had talks yesterday with a counterpart Italian delegation. During the talks, note was taken of Yugoslavia's high deficit in its trade with Italy. To alleviate the deficit it is necessary to go beyond traditional forms of trade and rely more on coproductions, joint investments and joint appearances on third markets, both sides emphasized.

The two delegations also pointed out the need for a further promotion of cooperation between the two neighboring countries in the field of tourism and maritime transport. In this light, they particularly discussed the development of northern Adriatic seaports whose capacities have not yet been always fully realized with regard to landlocked central Europe's sea transport needs.

Both sides urged that energetic measures be taken against the pollution of the Adriatic Sea. According to evaluations by Yugoslav and Italian experts, the Adriatic Sea--one of the world's most beautiful seas--is threatened not only from oil spills but also from contaminants from polluted rivers and waste and sewage emptying into it.

As to an Adriatic Sea fishing agreement, the two countries agreed that negotiating details be left to directly interested economic organizations.

The Croatian delegation is in Milan today to visit several industrial firms at the seat of the regional government of Lombardy.

Commentator Notes Visit's Significance

LD141618Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] This morning a delegation of the Croatian Executive Council will end its official visit to Rome, where it has been staying at the invitation of the Italian Government, and leave for Milan. Albin Cehic reports:

The talks which the delegation has had in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, foreign minister Arnaldo Forlani, and other prominent personalities of Italian political and economic life have been exceptionally fruitful. The most essential thing is that the Italian Government has an exceptionally great interest in the further development and promotion of neighborly relations in all sectors, and this applies in particular to the implementation of the Osimo accords. Moreover, the visit by the delegation of the Croatian Executive Council represents a significant contribution to the enhancement and promotion of these relations.

In their talks the delegations of the two governments have exchanged views on numerous issues in regard to economic and cultural life, and specific decisions were adopted on what to do in the future. The view was taken that an attempt should be made to reduce the payments deficit which Yugoslavia and Croatia have with Italy, and to do that by developing cooperation in industrial production and through joint capital investment and other higher forms of trade. Agreement was reached on cooperation in the field of tourism, ports and shipping.

In these efforts, special importance is given to individual enterprises in both countries because this is the right way for the concrete realization of the policy of neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

At 0900 today the delegation of the Croatian Executive Council will leave for Milan, where it will have contacts with the regional government and visit some enterprises which for many years have been successfully cooperating with our economy. Talks with our businessmen working in Milan will be the first concrete assignment in implementing what has been agreed upon in recent days in Rome.

TALKS BEGIN ON EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH PRC

LD141746Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Negotiations have begun in Belgrade today to establish the first program for educational and cultural cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC, to be concluded for the coming 2-year period. The Yugoslav delegation at the negotiations is led by Vlastimir Stamenovic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation; the PRC delegation is led by Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador to the SFRY. Taking part in the talks is also a three-member Chinese delegation comprising representatives of the Ministries of Culture and Education, and of the direction of central Chinese radio and television.

The program, whose conclusion is expected next Wednesday, in all probability, should encompass the exchange of stipends, the acceptance of Chinese students for educational courses, the exchange of language instructors for Serbo-Croatian or Chinese, and the exchange of university lecturers and delegations of education experts; university publications and textbooks, and direct cooperation between the academies of arts and sciences of the SFRY and the PRC. Reciprocal tours by musical ensembles are envisaged, as are the organization of art exhibitions in both countries, the holding of a Yugoslav film week in China, and the participation of that country in international film festivals in Yugoslavia. In addition to the exchange of museum specialists and experts on protection of cultural monuments, the program should also open opportunities for cooperation in the field of literature, particularly for reciprocal translation and publication of literary works. The establishment and development of direct cooperation in the sphere of the press, radio and television and the information activity as a whole, and in the sphere of sport as well, should be stimulated by the signing of the first program of cultural and educational cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC.

Cooperation has existed and has developed between the two countries in various spheres of culture and education since 1971, and has become increasingly successful and intensive, particularly since 1973, as a large number of reciprocal tours by musical and theatrical ensembles and other cultural displays have been organized.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES POWER SHORTAGE

LD150004Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--At its session today, the Yugoslav Federal Government discussed the current electricity shortage in Yugoslavia and measures to ensure as normal as possible functioning of the Yugoslav electrical power system in the current situation.

The federal government established that as early [as] in December electricity production fell behind electricity demand. The situation has been due to many factors, including exceptionally unfavourable hydrological conditions in the last quarter of the year. A very high increase in electricity consumption and delays in the construction of new electrical power facilities and inauguration of their regular production.

At the session, it was particularly emphasised that the construction of new electrical power facilities has lagged behind the development of other economic branches and also the country's needs in electricity.

The federal government established that from the moment the electricity situation was known to be serious, measures were taken in the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces to increase electricity production, primarily of the thermoelectric power plants, and to save electricity. However, the measures did not lead to expected results in the first few days since electricity restrictions undertaken were insufficient to cope with the serious situation.

Having in mind the present electric power shortage situation, the Federal Executive Council has concluded to recommend to the nation's republics, autonomous provinces and electric power organizations as parts of the Yugoslav electric power industry to seek, while continuing with the energetic application of measures for saving electricity and limiting its consumption, to apply restrictions as little as possible to its consumption in the national economy and to carry out the already concluded contracts, self-management agreements and social compacts as consistently as possible.

Further, the council points to the necessity to take measures needed for securing top output in all thermal power plants and coal mines and for rationalizing the reserves of electric power available in the accumulation lakes of hydropower plants in the nation's republics and provinces in line with the social compact on measures for increasing the production, saving of and limits to the consumption of electric power.

The Federal Executive Council also considers that the associated labor organizations in electric power industry and competent authorities in the nation's republics and provinces should take measures needed for stepping up the construction and as early as possible completing and putting into operation of new electric power capacities whose construction is in process as well as of the 300-kilowatt basic electric network in Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO HERLJEVIC--Belgrade--Col Mihaljo Vucinic, chief and responsible editor of VOJNO DELO, today presented Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic with a written tribute for his contribution to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The VOJNO DELO tribute was also presented to Dimitrij Kraigher, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs. Col Gen Dusan Korac was among those who attended the presentation ceremony. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD]